THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V--No. 2. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Organization of the Legislature.

PROCEEDINGS TO-DAY.

Important Opinion of the Attorney-General.

TAXING OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.

HARRISBURG, January 1.—The Republican caucus of the House of Representatives have nominated the following officers:—

Speaker, William Kelly; Clerk, Adin W. Benedict; Assistant Clerk, William Herniston; Transcribing Clerks, Caleb Walker, A. D. Harlan, J. P. Willisin, W. E. King, and Robert Brown; Postmaster, J. D. Kirkpatrick, and Assistant, William A. Rupert; Sergeant-at-Arms, Charles Iredell, and four Assistants; Doorkeeper, James McGowan, and four Assistants; Messenger, James McCauley, and four Assistants.

At the caucus, Representatives Ruddiman, Thomas, and Lee protested against the above nominations, on the ground that, in the selection of officers, the old members had not been allowed a proper voice. Messrs. Ruddiman, Thomas, and Lee then withdrew from the caucus.

The honorary Democratic nominations in the Senate are William Hopkins for Speaker, and Frank Hutchinson for Chief Clerk.

In the House the Democrats nominated William M. Nelson for Speaker, Cyrus Alexander for Clerk, John Cox, of Cambria, for Messenger, and the usual number of officers and assistants.

A caucus for State Treasurer was held this evening, and William H. Kemble was nominated by acclamation without opposition.

The Legislature.

THE ORGANIZATION, AND PROCEEDINGS TO-DAY.

HARRISBURG, January 2, 1866.

The House met at noon, and organized by the election of James Kenny, of Washington county, for Speaker, who delivered a speech in which he stated that the clouds of war being over, and the ally of treason, slavery, being dead, a glorious future awaits the country, in which future Pennsylvania will reap the benefit of her steadfast adherence to the cause for which she sacrificed her best blood and treasure.

The speech was received with applause.

The members were swore into office, and the House adjourned.

The Senate meets at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Right of the State to Tax National Banks.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL MEREDITH.

My opinion is requested by the Auditor-General on the question whether the second section of the act of 30th April, 1864 (imposing additional taxes for State purposes), imposes a tax on the National Banks located within the Commonwealth.

The section referred to imposes a tax upon (among other persons and institutions therein mentioned) "every incorporated and unincorporated banking institution not paying a tax to the State upon dividends under existing laws."

I am of opinion that this description includes the National Banks, and therefore that the question presented to me ought to be answered in the affirmative.

Some of the National Banks were formed by certain State Banks of issue, in conformity with the enabling act passed on the 22d August, 1864, and it has been suggested that the National Banks so formed are in some way, by reason of the provisions of that act, exempted from taxation under the act of 30th April, 1864.

The enabling act provides that, on compliance with certain requirements, the surrender of the charter of any State Bank which may become a National Bank shall be accepted.

I do not think it material to the present question that the act provides in favor of a State Bank so surrendering a corporate quasi-vitality for a short term, for the purpose of closing its concerns, "but not for the purpose of continuing under the laws of this Commonwealth the business for which it was established."

Nor do I conceive it to be material to inquire whether the section which provided that the bank tax (viz. the tax on capital stock under the act of 1844, and the tax on dividends under the act of 1850), for which those State Banks were liable, should be apportioned to the day of surrender, would by complication release them from a tax on net earnings, under the act of 30th April, 1864, for which they were never liable. No implication would seem to be necessary, for it is beyond all doubt that they were subject to taxation under the act of 30th April, 1864, inasmuch as they did pay "a tax to the State upon dividends." Further, I think it abundantly clear that on the surrender they ceased to exist as State corporations authorized to pursue any business whatever, and therefore could not be taxed at all under any existing State laws.

A National Bank, formed in accordance with the enabling act, by a State Bank, has in my opinion no identity with the State Bank from or by which it was formed. It is a different political person—its name has been altered—it has been created and exists under the authority of a different jurisdiction—it is a new institution. We are, I think, no more to look for the rule of its taxation to the laws which applied to the former State Bank, than, in the case of a National Bank formed by individuals, we are to look for the rule of its taxation to the laws which applied to the individuals who formed it.

We are, I conceive, to regard the *status* not of the deceased progenitor, but of the living progeny; and if the latter be within the terms of the act he cannot take himself out of them, by showing that the former was not.

These considerations appear to show that the legislation of the Commonwealth is not involved in the injustice of taxing one portion of the National Banks and exempting another portion, while there is in fact no difference whatever between the two portions as they now exist.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the second section of the act of 30th April, 1864, embraces all the National Banks within the Commonwealth.

I am quite aware that grave (and perhaps some new and difficult) questions may be raised under the Constitution of the United States, on the subject to which this opinion relates. I express no opinion on them, because I conceive that the Auditor-General would in no event be justifiable in deciding them peremptorily and finally against the Commonwealth, by refusing to execute the act of Assembly on which they may arise.

W. M. MEREDITH, Attorney-General.

Attorney-General's Office, December 22, 1865.

THE EVANS

GIFT BOOK SALE,

NEW YORK CITY.

INAUGURATION OF MAYOR HOFFMAN.

His Address---The Finances of the City.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Mayor Hoffman delivered his inaugural address yesterday. He argues that the City Government should be free from control by the State Legislature. The funded debt of the city is over $41,000,000, on account of which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund hold $9,500,000. The debt is amply secured by the entire property of the city. He suggests the sale at auction of large portions of the unimproved property of the city, which would now bring large prices. He believes that the city should hold and control its markets, wharves, piers, and ferry franchises, and is against the sale of them.

The tax levy of the year is over $18,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is for State purposes, $4,750,000 for police and other county purposes expended by the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, and $1,500,000 for riot damages and the war bonds. The tax levy next year is expected to be at least $3,000,000 less. The Mayor recommends that the Chamber of Commerce be invited to confer with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on the subject of iron piers and warehouses. He hopes for the removal of the old markets, which disgrace the city, and the erection of new ones which would be an ornament. He calls for the prompt cleansing of the streets, and the punishment of all violations of the city ordinances by throwing garbage into the streets. He also suggests sanitary regulations in view of the possibly approaching cholera, and the vigorous enforcement of the plans now in progress for improved sewerage. He finally recommends a reduction of expenses, and says he will do all in his power to thwart improvident legislation and check extravagant expenditures.

The New York Legislature.

ALBANY, January 2.—The Legislature met today. The Governor's message congratulates the Legislature on the return of an honorable peace, and earnestly urges the claims of maimed and disabled soldiers of New York for permanent relief from the General and State Governments.

The Comptroller's report shows a deficiency of $1,179,000. The receipts of the fiscal year ending September 30 were $16,273,000; payments, $16,183,000. The funded debt of the State is $6,051,000, $228,000 having been redeemed during the year.

The Superintendent of Banks reports 109 banks conducting business under the State laws, and that 193 have retired from the old system during the year—nearly all of which have been converted into National Banks. The amount of outstanding circulation is about $37,000,000.

The Governor speaks favorably of the National Banking System, and says the State has made steady progress in agriculture and manufactures.

The colleges and academies of the State show a gratifying continuance of prosperity and usefulness, and the school system increases in efficacy and importance.

The Governor suggests further legislation, in view of lawlessness and crime, and of sanitary measures to avert the cholera.

The receipts of the Canal department for 1865 show a decrease of $780,000 from the previous year, and the expenses of repairs and maintenance of the canals exceeded that of 1864 by $932,000. The aggregate exceeds the surplus net revenue of the canals by nearly $50,000.

The Canal debt is $19,424,000, there having been paid during the year; $2,903,000, the balance of the sinking fund available to the payment of principal and interest is $3,280,000. The Governor anticipates the payment of the debt of 1864 by October, 1868, reducing the entire debts 11,500,000.

He does not recommend present action on the subject of the Niagara Falls' Ship Canal, for Constitutional reasons preferring to await the action of the State Convention, which will probably meet early in 1867. He thinks a railroad constructed exclusively for freight transit as important as ever; an enlargement of the canals will, in his opinion, not long meet the requirements of freight transportation; and concludes with an exhortation for cordial co-operation in support of the just rights of all citizens of the Union, from which the only element of weakness and danger has been removed.

We should entertain no feelings of bitterness or unkindness to our misguided countrymen, but be animated by a generous forbearance. The end of the war is the occasion of heartfelt joy and gratitude that the Protecting Hand which upholds the heavens has been our constant support.

State Comptroller Robinson's report says there is due from taxes by New York city $2,669,000, which if paid, as it should have been, would have left a surplus in the Treasury on September 30th of $1,488,000, instead of a deficiency. The taxes are now, however, in course of payment in the city, where they are not collected until the fall, or nearly a year later than in the other counties.

The funded debt of the State is $33,613,000, and the Comptroller thinks a tax of one mill on the dollar will be sufficient for the expenses of the State Government. The exemptions from taxation are unwise and unjust, and he thinks the currency should be reduced.

The Auditor of the Canal Department, in his report, favors the enlargement of the locks of the Erie and Oswego canal so as to admit the passage of steamers of four hundred and six hundred tons running, at a speed of three and a half and four miles an hour, by which we can place wheat in New York from Buffalo at six cents per bushel over the tolls, and perhaps at a less price. He takes the same ground as the Governor in regard to the Niagara ship canal.

REOPENED AT

NO. 626 CHESNUT ST.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 2.

Funeral of Hon. Henry Winter Davis.

A number of prominent politicians and others have gone to Baltimore to attend the funeral of Henry Winter Davis.

Treasury Appointments.

Three hundred applications for places in the Treasury Department were filed last week. Instead of making new appointments the Secretary is constantly reducing his force.

Important Proclamation Forthcoming.

It is stated in Opposition circles here that in two or three weeks the President will issue a proclamation declaring the work of restoration complete. Prominent Republicans deny the truth of the story.

From Texas.

NEW YORK, January 2.—The steamer *Wilmington* has arrived, from Galveston on December, 24.

Governor Hamilton had issued a proclamation restoring, so far as in his power, to their civil rights, all persons recommended for special pardon.

Galveston advices of December [27th state that the new bark *B. S. Excell*, of Richmond, Maine, was driven ashore on the coast on the 26th, twelve miles west of that port.

Capt. F. A. Hussey, wife and daughter, reached here in safety, after twelve hours exposure in one of the boats. The ship was pounding badly when he left. The mate and crew had not been heard from, but were probably safe.

GALVESTON, December 29.—The barque *B. S. Excell* will be nearly a total lass, and is being stripped. A small portion of the cargo may be saved in a badly damaged condition.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., January 1.—Rain has been falling here all day, but the temperature is mild for the season.

The colored people assembled *en masse* this forenoon, and in the first African Church celebrated their deliverance from slavery. Several addresses were delivered.

At the opening of the new billiard hall tonight Phelan and Carme played a match game of 500 points. Carme was the victor, running at one score 206 points.

Freedmen's Celebration in Petersburg, Va.

PETERSBURG, January 1.—The freedmen of this city and the adjacent counties celebrated their freedom to-day by marching in procession through the principal streets, and public speaking. The weather was very unpropitious, but great numbers participated in the celebration. The different societies of the Freedmen donned their badges and turned out with banners. The occasion was one of great rejoicing with them, and everything passed off in perfect order.

New Year's at Pottsville.

POTTSVILLE, Jan. 2.—Yesterday was observed as a general holiday, all the stores being closed and business suspended. The rejoicing was general, flags were flying, and a salute of one hundred guns fired in honor of "free America."

Sudden Death.

CHICAGO, January 2.—Yesterday, Mrs. Scripps, wife of ex-Postmaster Scrippes, of this city, while engaged in receiving visits from her friends at her residence, fell back suddenly in her chair and died instantly, without a struggle or word.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Strong, and Agnew.—The Court met this morning for the regular term in Philadelphia and for the Eastern District. The list of Philadelphia cases was taken up, and the following were argued:—

LEGAL TENDER CASE.

Mather vs. Kinike. Error to Common Pleas, Philadelphia. The only question in this case was whether the legal tender act applied to the covenant for the payment of ground rent, the language of the covenant being as follows:—

"Yielding and paying therefor unto the said grantor, his heirs and assigns, the yearly rent or sum of twenty-one Spanish coined fine silver pieces of eight and one-third part of a piece of eight, each piece of eight weighing seventeen pennyweights and six grains, or so much lawful money of Province of Pennsylvania as shall be sufficient from time to time to purchase or procure twenty-one such pieces of eight and one-third part of a piece of eight, on the twelfth day of October yearly forever."

And containing covenants on the part of the said grantee, his heirs and assigns, that he and they shall and will from time to time, and at all times thereafter, pay or cause to be paid to the said grantor, his heirs and assigns, "the aforesaid yearly rent or sum of twenty-one Spanish coined fine silver pieces of eight and one-third part of a piece of eight, each piece of eight weighing seventeen pennyweights and six grains, or so much lawful money of the said Province of Pennsylvania as shall be sufficient to purchase or procure twenty-one such pieces of eight and a third part of a piece of eight, hereby reserved on the 12th day of October yearly forever, as the same shall grow due and payable."

On the trial below, the Court of Common Pleas held that the covenant was not satisfied by the tender of the notes; that the reservation was of a particular kind of coin, with the alternative of its value in lawful money, and that the ground landlord was entitled either to the particular kind of coin, or its real value in lawful money.

That the measure of damages was the value of the coin at the time the rent fell due, and that the plaintiff could not recover more, on the ground that the description of coin has since been worth more.

Judgment was accordingly entered for the plaintiff for the value of the particular coin on the 12th of October, 1863, with interest to date.

From this ruling of the Court, a writ of error was taken to the Supreme Court. The case was argued by W. W. Wister, Jr., for plaintiffs in error, and by J. Cooke Longstreth for defendants in error.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justice Read.—No case on the list for the week being ready for trial, the jurors were discharged till Monday next, and the Court adjourned till Thursday.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—The morning session was occupied in calling the list of names of the new panel of jurors in attendance, and in the passing upon by the Court the excuses of those desiring not to serve.

The homicide cases will be taken up to-morrow, and it is probable that that of Mary Ridey, for the murder of the younger brother Sides, will be the first tried. At least such is understood to be the purpose of the District Attorney.

NEW BOOKS, NEW GIFTS,

NEW FEATURES.

THE FREEDMEN.

General Pillow's Experience with the Tennessee and Arkansas Freedmen.

The Rebel General Pillow has been doing admirable service in the difficult work of systematizing labor in Tennessee and Arkansas, and the following letters from him and the Commissioner of Freedmen, General Fisk, in Tennessee, give the present status of the freedmen and the labor question in that region:—

LETTER FROM GENERAL PILLOW.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1865.—Major-General O. O. Howard, Commissioner, etc., etc., Washington, D. C.:—It affords me pleasure to inform you that I have been successful beyond my most sanguine expectations in engaging labor for all my plantations in Arkansas and Tennessee. I have already engaged about four hundred freedmen, and have full confidence in making a success of the work. I have given, in all cases, the freedmen a part of the crop of cotton, and I allow them land for the cultivation of vegetables and corn for their own use without charge therefor. I could have engaged one thousand laborers if I had needed that number. My brother, who adopted my plan of work, succeeded in engaging laborers for three places he is working. I have put one large plantation under white laborers from the North, upon precisely the same terms on which I engaged freedmen. I feel anxious to try the system of white labor of that character for the plantation. Knowing the interest you feel in the success of the system of the freedmen, and feeling grateful for your kindness to me, I feel it a duty to communicate the result of my work thus far.

With assurances of my personal regard and respect, I am, General, very respectfully,

GIDEON J. PILLOW.

(INDORSEMENT.)

BUREAU R. F. AND A. L. HEADQUARTERS, NASHVILLE, December 25, 1865.—Respectfully forwarded to Major-General O. O. Howard, commissioner. I have abundant testimony of similar character from intelligent, wealthy planters, who accept the "logic of events," and are co-operating with me in adjusting the new relations on the basis of "impartial justice." I regret that there are many in the South who do not accept the conclusions of the strife, and who yet fail to recognize the fact that the country is in earnest in asking guarantees of freedmen. But the cause may be set down as "marching on."

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brevet Major-Gen., Assistant Commissioner.

The Supervision of the Freedmen's Bureau Extended Over Kentucky.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, NASHVILLE, Tenn., December 26, 1865.—The ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, forever abolishing and prohibiting slavery in the United States, having been officially announced to the country by the Secretary of State by proclamation dated December 18, 1865, this Bureau extends its supervision over persons recently held as slaves in the State of Kentucky.

The Assistant Commissioner earnestly invites the cordial and hearty co-operation of the civil authorities and all good citizens in the State of Kentucky in the important work of adjusting the new relations arising from the total abolition of slavery. On the basis of impartial justice this Bureau will promote industry, advance the cause of education, and aid in permanently establishing peace, and secure prosperity to the State agencies.

Agencies of this Bureau will be established at points easy of access to the citizens, and while agents will be cautioned against supervising "too much," their energies will be directed to a fair adjustment of the labor question. They will see that contracts are equitable, and that both parties, "employer and employes," comply in good faith with their agreements.

No fixed rates of wages will be prescribed to the official agents of this Bureau, nor will any community or combination of people be permitted to fix rates. Let labor be free to compete with other commodities in an open market. Parties can make any agreement or trade that is satisfactory to themselves, and so long as advantage is not taken of the ignorance of the freed people to deprive them of a fair and reasonable compensation for their labor, either in monthly wages or in a share of products, there will be no interference. Until the enactment and enforcement of State laws guaranteeing to freedmen ample protection to person and property, freedmen's courts will be established for the adjudication of cases in which freedmen are involved, and in which they are by the "civil code," by reason of color, disqualified as witnesses. Aged and infirm freedmen who have no means of support, nor any relatives whom they can rightfully look to for the same, will be provided for by the "Commissioner of the Poor" in the county where they properly belong. The principle to be adhered to in regard to all paupers is that each city and county shall provide for its own poor.

Officers and agents of this Bureau are regarded as guardians of orphans or abandoned widows of freedmen within their respective districts, and the laws of the State in regard to apprenticeship will be recognized, provided they make no distinction on account of color, or in case they do, the same laws applying to white children will be extended to the colored.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brevet Major-Gen. Assistant Commissioner.

New Year's Day at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

The first public reception was given by President Johnson to-day. It was hoped that previous to adjournment Congress would appropriate a sufficient sum for refurnishing the White House, but it was found that the thirty thousand dollars which was appropriated for that purpose barely sufficed to pay off debts accumulated during the previous occupancy of the Executive Mansion, leaving nothing for present improvements. The East Room is particularly defaced, and was unfit for a reception, but by the efforts of Mr. William Slade, steward of the White House, it was placed in a tolerably presentable condition. The worn carpet in this apartment, as well as those in the other rooms, was covered with a neat spread, for the purpose of protecting it from further injury by the crowd, and the most soiled furniture was removed. The carpets in the ante-rooms were taken up, leaving the oil-cloth, which is always laid down under them.

A platform was built from the window of the hall in which the stair ascends, to the pavement, so as to enable the crowd to pass out without obstructing ingress, and the doors of the vestibule were removed, thus giving free access to the reception room.

In the Blue Room, where the President receives his visitors, elegant bouquets, formed of white and variegated camelias, heliotrope, lilies, and mignonette were placed in gilded flower stands, and on the lacquered tables of Japanese workmanship.

At an early hour this morning the United States Marshal, Mr. Gooding, his deputy, Mr. Phillips; the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Mr. French; and Mr. Richards, Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, were in attendance at the White House, completing the arrangements for the ceremonies. The detail of police consisted of sixty-seven men, who, in their new uniforms and white gloves, presented a very creditable appearance. Forty were assigned to the Executive Mansion, under the command of Sergeants Hurley and Skippon. Twenty of them were stationed in the various apartments through which the guests were to pass. A number of police were also placed on duty at the residences of the Secretaries.

The Marine Band, under Professor Scala, was seated in the principal ante-room, and during the reception performed the following airs:—"Hail to the Chief." Coro and Aria—"Roberto il Diavolo." Overte—"William Tell." Aria—"La Favorita." Settimino—"Ernani." Waltz—"Dream on the Ocean." Liberty Duetto—"Il Puritani." Duetto—"La Traviata." Cavatina—"Il Furioso." Aria—"Ernani." Cavatina—"Harold." Grand March—"Tannhauser." "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," and "Yandee Doodle." The gates leading to the grounds of the Executive Mansion were closed, and guarded by a detachment of Veteran Reserves.

Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister, was the first of the Diplomatic Corps to arrive, and Secretary Stanton the first of the Cabinet. The others included in the 11 o'clock reception rapidly followed, and consisted of the members of the Cabinet excepting Secretary Seward, who sailed for the gulf on Saturday, and was represented by the Acting Secretary of State, (Mr. Hunter,) all of the Diplomatic Corps residing in the city, Chief Justice Chase and the Associated Judges of the Supreme Court, and Judges Olin, Carter, and Wylie, of the District Court. Most of these dignitaries were accompanied by their families. A large number of Senators, including the President of the Senate, Mr. Foster, and Senators Morgan, Harris, Johnson, Saulsbury, Stewart, Ramsey, Foote, Morrill, Howard and Stockton, and members of Congress, with their families, were also present.

A few minutes before eleven, the President, accompanied by his daughters, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover, and two young ladies from Nashville, guests of the family, entered the Blue Room. Colonel Robert Johnson, son of the President, was ill, and unable to be present. The other attaches of the Executive office, Colonel Moore, Colonel Rives, Major Morrow, and Major Long, were in attendance, and entertained many of the guests who lingered in the reception room. Mrs. Patterson was dressed in black velvet, elegantly trimmed, and was ornamented simply by a white japonica in her hair. Mrs. Stover was attired in black silk, and was also without ornaments. Each lady held a beautiful bouquet of mignonette, heliotrope, and japonicas.

Marshal Gooding stood on the left of the President and nearest the entrance to the reception room, and the Acting Secretary of State on the right, the latter presenting the members of the diplomatic corps as they entered the apartment. The Commissioner of Public Buildings, Hon. B. B. French, presented the guests to Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover. After the members of the Cabinet, the Foreign Ministers, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the Court of Claims had been presented, a few moments were occupied in mutual congratulations, the distinguished guests completely filling the Blue Room, and forming a most brilliant assemblage.

At half-past 11 o'clock the officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps were received. General Townsend presented the officers of the Army, who were preceded by Lieutenant-General Grant and staff, and included Major-Generals Augur, Gilmore, Meigs, Ingalls, Fesenden, Mott, Vincent, Hardie, Seth Williams, Brice, Barnes, Howard, and others, and a large number of brigadier-generals and subordinate officers. The officers of the Navy were not so numerous. These were presented by Captain Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and consisted principally of subordinate officers, including those of the Marine Corps on duty in Washington.

At 12 o'clock the gates of the President's grounds were thrown open, and the citizen's reception commenced. Carriages approached by the east gate, and departed by the west gate, the order being reversed for pedestrians. The knowledge that the gates would not be opened to the public until 12 o'clock prevented the assembling of a large crowd until after the principal receptions had taken place, and the dignitaries had taken their departure, but by one o'clock the approaches to the White House were densely thronged by visitors, who continued to arrive by hundreds until 2 o'clock, the hour at which the public reception terminated.

After 2 o'clock, such of the colored people as were in waiting outside were admitted.

Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies, the members of the Marine Band were shown to one of the apartments in the basement, where a New Year's dinner, prepared under the supervision of the White House steward, Mr. Slade, awaited them.—*Washington Star, 1st.*

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROE JUSTICE.—This morning during the progress of the fire at Sixth and Chesnut streets, Theodore McGurk was arrested upon the charge of being a fugitive from justice from Camden, N. J., where he stands charged with burglary and arson. McGurk, when arrested, made a most desperate resistance. A warrant for his arrest was issued on the 7th of December.

This morning he was seen by officer Marsh in the oyster saloon at the N. E. corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets. Marsh undertook to arrest him, when he broke loose and ran. In going up the stone steps he slipped and fell, and the officer again nabbed him.

The two men got in the basement, and a desperate struggle resulted. McGurk finally slipped from his overcoat and ran. Officers Robert and Charles Smith came up and again seized him, and after a desperate struggle the prisoner was lodged at the Central. He was committed to await a requisition from the Camden authorities.

The warrant for McGurk's arrest was first placed in the hands of Officer Robertson. He met McGurk about two weeks since in the neighborhood of the Moyamensing Hose House, and arrested him. The prisoner, after a fight, broke loose from the officer, ran through the Hose house and escaped. Since then he was not seen until this morning.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, sold to-day at noon the following stocks and properties:—

20 shares Western National Bank, $75.

$350 Delaware Mutual Insurance Company Scrip, 1865, 74 per cent

1 share Point Breeze Park Association, $100.

100 shares East Sandy and Hal.'s Run Petroleum Company, 16 cents

1 share Philadelphia Library Company, $30½.

1 share Mercantile Library Company, $7.

Tavern property, 1 acre, known as "the Feltonville Hotel," Second street turnpike and Fisher's lane, $8900.

Two-story brick dwelling, No. 712 Holly street, $600.

LARCENY OF A HORSE AND WAGON.—A lad named Bernard Parry was arrested at Twentieth and Fitzwater streets yesterday, charged with the larceny of a horse and wagon. The property was standing in the street, when Parry jumped in and drove off. He was arrested with the horse and wagon in his possession. Alderman Dallas committed the accused for trial.

—A ladies' musical club has been organized at Brussels to cultivate music.

—Piccolomini lately appeared at a charity concert in Rome for the benefit of the families of those who had died from the cholera. Her reappearance, after so long a retirement, attracted an immense crowd.

—Matrimony is sometimes infelicitous in Illinois. In the town of De Kalb, Henry C. Atwood, eighteen years of age, shot his wife Addie, who is less than seventeen years old. They had been married eight months. Atwood was arrested and carried to jail in a sleigh.

TWO GIFTS FOR

THE PRICE OF ONE.

BUY ALL YOUR

HOLIDAY BOOKS

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, January 2, 1866.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning but prices are steady. There seems to be very little disposition to operate. Government bonds are firmly held at full prices, with sales of 7·30s to notice at 98½@98¾; 103 was bid for 6s of 1881, coupons off; and 104 for old 5-20s. City loans are more active, with sales of the new issue at 90½@90¾, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list, and prices firm, with sales of Reading at 53½@53¾; Philadelphia and Erie at 30½@30¾; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57; and Little Schuylkill at 29. 125 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 53 for Norristown; 54 for Minehill; 30½ for North Pennsylvania; 29½ for Catawissa common; and 45½ for preferred do.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull, with the exception of Hestonville, which is in good demand, with sales at 39½@40¼, an advance of ½. 35 was bid for Spruce and Pine.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 120, an advance of ½. 190 was bid for North America; 135 for Philadelphia; 48 for Commercial; 38 for Mechanics'; 90 for Kensington; 70 for Western; 60 for City; 39½ for Consolidation; and 50 for Union.

In Canal shares little or nothing doing. 23 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 29½ for preferred do.; 54¾ for Lehigh Navigation; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; 8¾ for Susquehanna Canal; and 31 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares continue dull and unsettled. Jersey Well sold at ¾; St. Nicholas at ¾; William Penn at 1¼; Dalzell at 2¼; and Sugar Creek Development at 1¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500	U S 7·30s July	98¾	100 sh	Hest'ville.	b60 40¼
$100	do. c	98¾	100 sh	do.	39¾
$100	City 6s, new	90¾	100 sh	do. c	40
$100	do.	90½	100 sh	do.	b30. 40¼
7 sh	2d Nat Bank	95	100 sh	do.	b5 40
30 sh	Readng.	53½	100 sh	do.	2d 40
400 sh	do.	b30. 53½	100 sh	do.	b5. 40
10 sh	do.	53½	100 sh	Phil & Erie	30¼
100 sh	do.	b30. 53½	100 sh	do.	b30 30¼
400 sh	do.	b5w int 53¾	100 sh	Big M't'n	5¼
100 sh	do.	b30 53¾	100 sh	do.	b5 5¼
50 sh	Penn R	3d 57	100 sh	do.	5¼
50 sh	do.	3d 57	200 sh	Jersey Well	¼
9 sh	do.	3d 57	100 sh	St. Nich Oil	¾
5 sh	do.	57	400 sh	W Penn	b5 1¼

McKILLIPS & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	144¼	144¾
Silver	138½	140
Dimes and Half Dimes	136	138
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	par.	par.

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	144¼	144¾
American Silver ½s and ¼s	138½	139½
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	136	137
Pennsylvania Currency	40c.	30c.
New York Exchange	par.	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M. ..... 145 12 M. 144½
11 A. M. ..... 144¼ 1 P. M. 144½

Market very dull.

—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers and Brokers, have this day opened a branch office at No. 3 Nassau street, New York.

—The interest on the following items of the public gold-bearing debt will be payable on and after to-day:—

	Am't of	Interest.
Sixes redeemable after Dec. 31, 1867		$282,457
Sixes redeemable after 20 years from July 1, 1848		267,250
Fives redeemable after 15 years from January 1, 1859		500,000
Fives redeemable after 10 years from January 1, 1861		175,550
Sixes redeemable after December 31, 1880		552,450
Sixes redeemable after 20 years from June 30, 1861		1,500,000
Sixes exchanged for seven-thirties		4,179,942
Sixes of 1861 (Oregon war)		30,480
Sixes redeemable after June 30, 1881		2,250,000
Total January coin interest		$9,738,129

The landing of $879,207 in California gold at New York, by the steamship *Pacific*, on Sunday, makes the total receipts of treasure from the Pacific coast for the year foot up $21,444,192, or nearly as much as the aggregate receipts during the two previous years.

—At Chicago, on the 29th ultimo, there was an active demand for money, chiefly by porkpackers, which is not unusual at this season of the year. The rates of discount were steady at 10 per cent, but the street rates were firm at 1½@2 per cent. a month. The supply of Eastern exchange was increasing, and the bankers were getting along without requiring to express currency East.

—The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company has begun a suit against its late President for one million dollars damages for permitting the Rebel Government to use the road and its machinery during the war.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, January 2.—Cotton is held with much firmness; but there is very little doing.

A sale of 15 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron Bark at $32·50 ₱ ton. Prices of Tanner's Bark are nominal.

The Flour Market is exceedingly quiet, and we have to record a continuance of light receipts. There is no export demand, and only a few small lots sold for the supply of the home consumers at a wide range of prices, say from $7·25 ₱ barrel for low grade superfine, up to $15·50 for fancy lots, according to quality. Small sales of Rye Flour, which is dull, at $5·87½@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing and prices nominal.

The Wheat Market has undergone no change, and there is no inquiry, except for prime lots, which are comparatively scarce. Small sales of good and choice new red at $2·25@2 35; white may be quoted at $2 50@2 70. Rye ranged from 95c. to $1 03. Corn is coming forward freely, and is in fair request at 95c. afloat, and 83c. in the cars and from store. Oats sell to-day at 60@62c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Small sales of common and prime Cloverseed at $7 50@8·25. Nothing doing in Timothy. Small sales of Flaxseed at $3 15@3 20.

Whisky is dull, small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio bbls. at $2 30@2 35.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, December 29.—Cotton animated; sales of 4000 bales at 51c. Sugar very dull, fair 12¼c. Molasses firm at 90c. to $1. Gold dull at $1 45½. New York checks ¼c. discount. Freight on cotton to New York, ¾c. The ship-owners are yielding to the screwmen's strike, paying $6 per day for laborers.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Cotton is quiet at 55c. for Middlings. Flour dull; sales of 9500 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat quiet but firm. Corn dull. Bacon quiet. Pork heavy at $31 12½ for mess. Lard heavy at 19¼c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, January 1.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 108½; Illinois Central, 132; ditto bonds, 106; Michigan Southern, 75½; New York Central, 97½; Reading, 110½; Missouri 6s, 78½; Erie, 97; Coupons, 1881, ex-interest, 104½; Five-twenties, 1862, 104½; do. 1864, 102; do. 1865, 151½; Ten-forties, 98½; Treasury, 7 3-10s, 98¾@99¼; Gold, 144½.

AT THE EVANS

GIFT STORE.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Important from the Pacific—Specks of War.

From the Times.

The news from the Pacific this morning is of more than ordinary importance. While France, England, and Spain have been exchanging notes on the question of a peaceable settlement of the difficulties between the last-named power and Chili, events have transpired, almost within sight of Valparaiso, which change the situation from one of passive warfare to active hostilities.

Anticipating the difficulty which followed Admiral Pareja's quarrel with the authorities at Callao, and the subsequent seizure of the Chincha Islands, the Chilian Government seem to have taken steps to render their position less helpless than that of the Peruvians, in case of a blockade of Valparaiso and other ports. The Government of Chili were *self-conscious* of their sympathy with the sister republic. They were prepared to plead guilty of having refused to supply Admiral Pareja's fleet with coals and provisionmg, while he was directing his operations against Peru; and of having thereby materially impeded his operations against that State. The arrival of the Spanish blockading fleet, therefore, was not likely to take the Chilians by surprise. The fleet arrived; redress for the indignity offered to the flag of Castile was refused: and the principal ports of the republic were sealed against foreign commerce, as far as a formidable proclamation by the Spanish Admiral, and four or five Spanish men-of-war, *could seal* them.

In the meantime a Chilan corvette, well manned and armed, had quietly sailed out of the harbor of Valparaiso, and gone no one except the Government authorities knew whither. Some supposed she had made for a Peruvian port; others conjectured that she had set out on a still longer errand. The truth, however, was that the mysterious craft had anchored in some cove or port only a few miles from Valparaiso. From the 17th of September—the date of her sailing from the last named port—till the 26th of November, this Chilan craft (the *Esmeralda* by name) lay *perdu* in her port of concealment. On the latter day, having, evidently, foreknowledge of the approach of a coasting despatch boat of Admiral Pareja's fleet, the *Esmeralda* weighed anchor, ran out directly in the path of the hostile vessel, fired on her for twenty odd minutes, ultimately captured her and made prisoners of her officers and 121 men, together with Admiral Pareja's letter-box.

The Chilian victory does not seem to have ended here. A launch from one of the Spanish blockading vessels was almost simultaneously captured by the Chilians at another point on the coast. The launch, which was employed to watch blockade-runners, was manned by forty men, all of whom were made prisoners.

Along with this news there comes the report that Admiral Pareja had sailed from Valparaiso in the direction of some Peruvian port, and the scarcely less interesting item that the *Esmeralda*, which has thus reflected lustre on the power of the Chilian Republic, is commanded by an Englishman, who had an American as his first lieutenant. Both of these individuals, according to the decree of the Spanish Admiral, are liable to be dealt with as pirates, and not as belligerents, if they should happen to be captured.

The difficulty may thus be complicated in various ways, beyond the power of European diplomacy to unravel it, before the good offices of France and England can be brought into active play. Probably General Kilpatrick, who sailed for the scene of his mission at Santiago on Saturday, may be able to render the service of a peace-maker available sooner than the agents of the leading powers of Western Europe. At all events, we know that our agent goes out with instructions which will enable him to take an unbiassed position between the contending Powers. While our Government entertains the warmest friendship for the sister republic, it cherishes also a cordial feeling of respect and good-will towards the Government of her Catholic Majesty. And between the contestants the voice of our representative is as likely to be listened to with deference as that of any other power more eager and forward in offering remonstrances or tendering advice.

American Finances in Europe.

From the Tribune.

We have received a copy of the remarks made by Mr. J. F. D. Lanier, banker, of this city, at a meeting of European capitalists at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in September last, upon the subject of the debt and resources of the United States. Mr Lanier was understood to speak in the interest of the Department of the Treasury, and for this reason what he said has more than ordinary significance.

The object of Mr. Lanier was to demonstrate to his auditors the entire ability of the country to meet the burdens imposed by the war—to show that the annual charge for the expenses of Government, and for the interest on its debt, is not excessive, and that the progress of the country will, in a few years, so lessen the burden as to render it hardly appreciable.

According to his statement, the wealth of the loyal States in 1860 equalled $10,700,000,000, and the value of the yearly product $2,870,000,000. The ratio of the debt to the capital of these States consequently was only 28 per cent., or 21 per cent. to that of the whole country—the valuation of the Southern States being $3,467,000,000. The total debt of $3,000,000,000 is equal to only $98 to each individual. The accruing interest, estimated at $165,000,000, would be only 1½ per cent. on the capital of the North and less than six per cent. of the annual product.

The debt of Great Britain, which is referred to by way of illustration, reached, at the close of the French war in 1816, the enormous sum of $4,200,000,000, a sum greater than our own by more than one-quarter. It equalled 10 per cent. of the whole valuation of the kingdom, and $218 to each individual. The wealth of that country, at the period named, could not have been one-half as great as that of the United States at the present time, while the amount of debt resting upon its population was very considerably greater. Our financial future is consequently vastly more favorable than was that of Great Britain; yet that power experienced no difficulty in meeting all its obligations.

If we can bear the burden this year, Mr. Lanier argues, we certainly can the next, and so on. The ratio of annual increase of wealth of the States from 1850 to 1860 was 8½ per cent. The same ratio would give an aggregate wealth in 1865 of $16,112,000,000, and a yearly product of $4,318,000,000. With such a result, the national debt, at the present time, equals only 18 per cent. of the wealth of the loyal States.

At the ratio which obtained from 1850 to 1860, the aggregate wealth of the whole country will be $24,216,000,000 in 1870, and $48,236,000,000 in 1880, and $51,516,000,000 in 1881. At the last named period the ratio of debt to capital will be reduced to 6 per cent., and that of annual interest to annual income to 1½ per cent. That the increase of the capital of the country will be in the ratio supposed, there can hardly be a doubt. The increase in the value of property in the nine Northwestern States and Territories from 1850 to 1860 was at the rate of 411 per cent., the amount going from $452,500,000 to $1,862,000,000. The rate of increase in the new mining States and Territories is still greater. Even in the old States, the increase was most rapid; that of Ohio, Connecticut, and New Jersey was at the rate of 126 per cent. Pennsylvania increased at the rate of 96 per cent. upon a valuation in 1850 of $722,000,000.

So far, the burden of this debt has been borne entirely by the North. When peace is restored at the South, and labor becomes productive, as it soon will, beyond all former precedent, one-third of the load will be taken from the shoulders now bearing the whole.

But, in case of necessity, we can resort to important sources of revenue that have not yet been touched. Mr. Lanier estimates that from $60,000,000 to $100,000,000 may be raised by a tax upon tobacco and cotton, without diminishing the consumption of those articles, or without any injury to our commerce, or to any domestic interest. Mr. Clarke, the Comptroller of the Currency, makes a similar recommendation in his late report.

The remarks of Mr. Lanier overshadowed the position taken by Mr. McCulloch in his celebrated Fort Wayne speech. He took the ground that it was the purpose of Government to commence, without delay, the work of contraction, and follow it up as rapidly as possible, until specie payment be resumed.

The manner in which our public debt is held is one of the most powerful arguments in favor of the prompt payment both of principal and interest. It is universally distributed among our own people—poor as well as rich. Those who are to pay it are those who voted it, and those who hold it. It is not like the debt of the Old World, created for objects in which the great mass had no interest. "Great as are the burdens," Mr. Lanier very correctly remarks, "the people feel perfectly able to bear them, and that they have an ample equivalent for them, of a nature far transcending mere material advantages. They have, for the first time, established their nationality upon an immutable basis. They have removed the great source of discord and abenation, slavery, and they are infinitely stronger than ever before. Success has given us a full equivalent for all the qurdens we have assumed; and no one, who considers our means, or present position, or the guarantees of the past, can doubt the payment of our national debt." Such appears to be the growing conviction all over Europe, and Mr. Lanier's mission seems to have had no small share in producing it.

The Mexican Difficulty—The Secretary of State Bound for Vera Cruz—What is in the Wind?

From the Herald.

We have the significant intelligence from Washington that "it is ascertained from a reliable source that Secretary Seward's destination in his proposed trip is Vera Cruz; that the party were to have sailed in the *De Soto* on Saturday, but were prevented by the forbidding weather." It had previously been given out that the Secretary and family were destined for the West Indies, for the benefit of the climate, and to escape the rigors of midwinter in Washington. But this change of destination to Vera Cruz puts altogether a different complexion upon the expedition. It ceases to be a matter of individual relaxation and recuperation, and becomes an important affair of state. Nothing else can be the object of such a trip by Mr. Seward at this particular time; for no individual goes to Vera Cruz in search of health—a place which, at all seasons, is one of the sickliest on the continent, and which now, in addition to its fixed tropical diseases, is blessed with the presence of the Asiatic cholera.

Mr. Seward, then, goes to Vera Cruz on a diplomatic mission. Of course it is not proclaimed; but it can only be upon Mexican affairs. It is surmised in some quarters that he has been playing a losing game with Louis Napoleon in his soothing system of diplomacy, and is actually slipping off to escape the delivery to Congress of his Mexican correspondence. But Cuba, Bermuda, or Jamaica would serve this purpose, whereas there can be no satisfactory explanation for Vera Cruz but that of an expected settlement of the Mexican difficulty. Perhaps the French troops that have been pouring into this city of late from day to day, at the rate of twelve or fifteen hundred by every steamer, are designed to received him as a guard of honor, to escort him to the Mexican capital; and the new guns which they are mounting on the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa may be intended for a French salute on his reception on Mexican soil.

Accepting the report as authentic that the Secretary of State is destined for Vera Cruz, and satisfied that his business in that quarter is with Louis Napoleon and Maximilian, the question recurs, what is the settlement which may be expected? How stands this Mexican problem to-day? From one quarter we hear that a treaty, offensive and defensive, in support of Maximilian exists between France, Austria, Italy, and Spain, and that its promulgation from the city of Mexico may soon be expected. From another source, and with quite an air of authority, we are informed that the Mexican correspondence between our Government and France, when made public, will disclose an agreement embracing the withdrawal of all the French troops now in Mexico, and the toleration by the United States of Maximilian, on his own resources, for a fair trial for the suppression of the republic. It is said that Mr. Seward has entered into this compromise, under the belief that if Maximilian shall be reduced to his Austrian, Belgian, and Mexican troops he will soon be driven out by the Liberals. It is possible, in this view of the subject, that there may be some such compromise afoot; for we doubt not that Mr. Seward, in reference to Mexico, is much more a stickler for non-intervention than he is in regard to Canada. We incline to the opinion that, if left to his own decision, he would rather relinquish Mexico to Maximilian than bring it within reach of the Texas game of annexation, and a Southern majority in the United States Senate.

But President Johnson is master of the situation, and knowing, as we do, his fixed faith in the Monroe doctrine, we conclude that in this extraordinary peace mission of Mr. Seward there is something better in view than a compromise looking to the ultimate recognition of a European protectorate over Mexico. We are quite sure that President Johnson entertains not the remotest idea of such a solution as this. It will also be remembered that a day or so after the announcement of the House Committees by the Speaker, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of that body and the corresponding committee of the Senate were invited and participated in a special little supper at the house of the Secretary of State, and that since that day there has been a comparative silence in both Houses on Mexican affairs. The inference naturally follows that on this occasion Mr. Seward furnished some satisfactory explanation of the actual position and prospects of the Mexican question. Then, again, it was only the other day that one of the newspaper organs very broadly intimated that with the reassembling of Congress the Mexican correspondence in the possession of the State Department would be laid before the two Houses, and that it would establish the fidelity of the Administration to the Monroe doctrine. We do not, therefore, share in the suspicion that Mr. Seward is about to slip off to avoid the delivery of said correspondence, because, among other reasons, the President could not be a party to any such contemptible evasion of a duty which at "the proper time" he has promised to fulfil.

A few days hence, with the reassembling of Congress, we shall in all probability have considerable light thrown upon this subject. If Mr. Seward goes to Vera Cruz it must be from some understanding between the high contracting parties, involving some plan of settlement. If he goes not to Vera Cruz the object of his expedition may, perhaps, be developed in a change or two in the Cabinet. In any event, we expect that with the reassembling of Congress the President will have something to submit to both Houses on Mexican affairs. It is evident that they are coming to a focus, and we look for a solution which will not be in conflict, but in harmony, with the universal expectations and sentiments of the American people. We have not the highest admiration for the soothing system of Mr. Seward; but we have an abiding faith in the straightforward policy and resolute character of Andrew Johnson.

The Old Year and the New.

From the World.

The invisible line which divides the Old Year from the New has been overpassed as silently as falls the snow; and 1865, with all its passions, its triumphs, its sorrows, and its sins, is history now. With its close the perfect century is rounded which began with the passage of the Stamp Act of the British Parliament; and so may be said to include the whole life, as one people, of the American colonies of England, now become the foremost of modern republics.

Of all this century, what year has been so marvellous, so crowded with great events, so pregnant with momentous possibilities as this which has now ended? A year ago this day all was gloom and uncertainty over our national position. Reviewing the position of things as they then stood in the light of subsequent events, we can see, indeed, that the silver splendor of April really lined the clouds of January; that the power of the Confederacy was really reeling to its fall at the very moment when the defiant front of Lee and the ridiculous failures of Butler made the most sanguine fear lest the patient and persistent Grant might have underestimated the capacity of the South for resistance. *Ex post facto* wisdom, like the "repartees of the staircase," is within most men's range of brain. But on the New Year's Day of 1865, such a vague anxiety and doubt as to the future weighed upon all minds as disposed the nation to hail with hope of relief the news which soon after came to us that the President of the United States was about to discuss terms of accommodation and of peace with the representatives of the Rebellion.

But a judicial blindness was come upon the chief of the Confederacy. The conferences in Hampton Roads ended by remitting the whole question at issue between the loyal and the disloyal States once more to the arbitrament of the sword; and ere the spring had fairly burst upon us in blossom and song, the long agony ended, as suddenly almost as it had begun, in the capitulations of Lee and Johnston. Never before in the world's history did a catastrophe so complete, of a drama so commanding, break upon mankind so unexpectedly and with such startling effect. As the great American Rebellion had put the wisest to shame in its inception, so also did it make all political forecastings and calculations absurd in its consummation. In considering the part which foreign nations have played towards us in the course of these last four years, it is simply just that we should remember this. The civil war has really revealed America to the Americans, and it is neither wise nor honest to quarrel with other people for knowing us no better than, as we now have learned, we knew ourselves.

It were idle now to attempt any systematic and comparative analysis of the thrilling twelvemonth on which we turn our backs to-day. It is recorded of Daniel Webster that being asked by an Englishman, shortly after his first arrival in London, what he thought of that colossal capital, he replied, "I do not think of it at all, sir, yet; for I have not yet done wondering!" We are still too near to the tremendous and electrical story of 1865 to have done wondering over it. Its echoes are still ringing through the heart and the brain. That strife of giants in Virginia; that swift and terrible stride of Sherman from Savannah to strike hands with Grant in North Carolina; that paralyzing in a day, almost in an hour, of the red right arm of war throughout a whole continent; that pistol-shot in Washington reverberating horror and wrath from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are not these with us still, like the vivid impressions of some dream more awful and more real in its awe than aught of common, waking life?

When we reflect upon all that has been crowded into the span of this brief year now dead and gone, it is possible almost to pardon the passions which still fume and blaze in the natures of such men as the Sumners and the Stevenses, men whose capacity has been overtaxed by the suddenness and magnitude of the changes thus brought upon the land. It is really no easy matter to comprehend this almost instantaneous transition from a chaos of civil war, of carnage and despair, into an era of peace and hope and new national birth. That the million of men, whose weapons, but a year ago, were levelled in deadly strife against each other's hearts, should now be rivals only in the regeneration of a common prosperity; that the institution of slavery, by which a sharp outline of sectional difference has been defined across the heart of the Republic ever since its foundation, should have vanished like an exhalation forever—these are facts so amazing that they well may dazzle all but the clearest and the soundest eyes.

But facts they are; and out of the movement and clamor and splendor of the year that is past, it becomes us to day to discriminate and fix in our minds this dominant truth, that it has remitted us to a national career entirely new, under conditions as absolutely different from those which surrounded us during our dark four years of civil conflict, as were those in their turn from the conditions of our national life before the crash of 1861.

For all practical purposes of statesmanship, and for all that concerns the duty of the citizen, the Rebellion of 1861 lies buried in the grave of 1865. Its heats, its passions, its hatreds, have no more place in the New Year upon which we now enter than those of the revolution of 1776, or the war of 1812. The man who clings to them still is dead as a patriot, even though he still live as a partisan. The party which still inscribes them upon its banner belongs not to the Future, but to the Past.

May we not, without being over fanciful, deem it to be something more and better, then, than a chance by which this Old Year rounded to its close upon the Christian Sabbath of peace and of rest? Let us take this at least as our symbol of what is past and gone; and, opening a fresh twelvemonth to-day with the busy and working week, let us remember that the real, the permanent value for us of all the deliverances and the triumphs of 1865 depends upon the work we shall do, and the temper in which we shall do it, in this New Year of 1866.

The History of Reconstruction.

The following, from the *Tribune*, is one of the most perfect records of a great national step that has ever been issued in a popular journal. It is useful for reference, and most interesting as marking the development of the fallacious doctrine of oblivion for crimes and forgiveness for treason:—

War over, the work of reconstruction began! On April 29, all restrictions on commerce in the South were abolished. In Kentucky, on May 4, all guerillas were called upon to surrender, or be treated as outlaws. On May 9, the President declared all armed resistance to the Government's authority at an end, and directed the arrest of Rebel cruisers as pirates. On May 27, all sentences for a period "during the war," were remitted. May 29, came the Presidential proclamation of amnesty or pardon, omitting from the act of grace all who had left Congress, resigned from the Army or Navy, or left judicial stations; all who had cruelly treated our prisoners, or had been educated at the national schools, or had been State Governors, or engaged in raids from Canada, or on board Rebel privateers; and all whose property was over $20,000. On the same day, W. W. Holden was made Provisional Governor of North Carolina, with instructions to prescribe the rules and regulations necessary for calling a Convention, so as to form a new Constitution, and reopening courts, post offices, and revenue agencies. On June 13 William L. Sharkey was appointed Governor of Mississippi. June 16, James Johnson was made Governor of Georgia, and A. J. Hamilton Governor of Texas. On June 21, Lewis E. Parsons became Governor of Alabama. July 1, B. F. Perry was made Governor of South Carolina. On June 21, the Virginia Legislature began its work of reconstruction by abolishing the "Alexandria oath" as a test of citizenship, and adopting the United States oath of allegiance. June 24, the President announced in a conversation with certain delegates from South Carolina that no reconstruction would be perfect unless slavery was abolished in good faith. August 19, Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, issued an order for the organization of the militia. The order was countermanded by General Slocum, but permitted by the President. General Slocum probably remembered Stanton's reprimand to Sherman, and wanted to do nothing towards "the restoration of Rebel authority in their respective States." September 15, South Carolina repealed the ordinance of secession, while, September 23, Alabama abolished slavery. Other States followed the example, and, Oct. 12, a proclamation withdrawing martial law from Kentucky was published. As the Southern States reconstructed themselves on the principle of returning to the Union with as much power as they could retain, and making as few concessions as possible, the President was constrained to announce, on October 18, "that before any State could hope to be admitted to the Union every dollar of the Rebel war debt must be repudiated." In consequence of this opinion the Conventions obeyed the President and repudiated the debt, as they would have obeyed him in any request he had seen proper to make. In all the Southern elections the people took the pains to defeat any candidate who had about him the suspicion of a Presidential preference. The President seemed rather to resent the defeat of Holden in North Carolina, and directed him to hold his office, but afterwards thought better of it, as, on December 28, Holden was relieved. The close of the year finds the Southern States pretty generally "reconstructed." Congress does not, however, find the Presidential policy acceptable, for none of the reconstructed Congressmen have as yet been admitted to the floor. These States now occupy the strangely anomalous position of being Commonwealths in the eyes of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward, and territories, or penitential Commonwealths, in the eyes of Congress. The formal announcement that slavery was constitutionally abolished was made on December 18. It created little attention.

GIRARD ESTATE.—IN COMPLIANCE WITH the twenty-fourth section of the Will of Stephen Girard, the Superintendent of the Girard Estate has prepared the following condensed statement of the affairs of the estate:—

Stocks and Loans appropriated for the Improvement of the eastern front of the city and Delaware avenue.

	Par Value.	
United States 10-40 5 per cent. Loan	$4,000 00	
State of Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Loan	50,577 22	
City of Philadelphia 5 per cent Loan	9,400 00	
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan, free from tax	$85,200 00	
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent., Loan, taxable	54,100 00	139,300 00
City Gas 6 per cent. Loan		10,000 00
22 Shares of Stock in the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania		4,400 00
42 Shares of Preferred Stock in the Union Canal Company		2,100 00
Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania 6 per cent Loan		1,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan 1870, 6 per cent.		232,750 84
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan 1882		2,350 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan 1882, received for interest		13,040 70
Loan appropriated to purchase Fuel for "Poor White Housekeepers and Roomkeepers" in the city of Philadelphia.		
One Certificate of Loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 6 per cent		9,039 57
One Certificate of Loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 1882, received for interest		272 68
Stocks and Loans comprising the Resduary Fund, 1865:—		
United States 5-20 6 per cent Loan		2,550 00
United States 10-40 5 per cent Loan		19,700 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 6 per cent		1,933 54
State of Pennsylvania 5 per cent Loan		88,840 05
Loan to Franklin Institute		1,000 00
Guardians of the Poor Loan (now City) 5 per cent	$500 00	
City of Philadelphia Loan, 5 per cent	7,800 00	8,300 00
City of Philadelphia Loan, 6 per cent. free of tax	$26,700 00	
City of Philadelphia Loan, 6 per cent., taxable	22,300 00	39,000 00
100 Shares of Stock Philadelphia Exchange Company		10,000 00
2200 Shares of Stock Schuylkill Navigation Company		110,000 00
102 Shares of Stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company		10,200 00
4000 Shares of Stock Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company		200,000 00
2 Shares of Stock Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company		200 00
1 Share of Stock Susquehanna and Lehigh Turnpike Company		100 00
1 Bond Loan to Ridge Road Turnpike Co.		10,000 00
1 Bond for Interest on Loan to Ridge Road Turnpike Company		900 00
1 Bond Schuylkill Navigation Co. Loan, 1882, received for interest		241 68
Loan and Cash comprising the Legacy (in part) received from the Estate of Lawrence Todd, deceased, of Illinois		7,587 50
United States Loan, 6 per cent., 1881. $7,500 00 cost	27 50	7,587 50
Cash to be invested		$778 49
Interest received		

The following account current exhibits a condensed statement of the cash account embracing the amount of interest, dividends, rents or real estate, and payments made for various objects for the year 1865:—

Balance in the Treasury, January 1 1865		$11,131 82
Cash received for rent of Real Estate		168,162 14
Do	Interest on City Loan	11,057 35
Do	Schuylkill Navigation Co. Loan	15,102 69
Do	State of Pennsylvania Loan	6,907 32
Do	City Gas Loan	570 00
Do	United States Loan, 5-20 6 per cent	219 73
Do	United States Loan, 10-40 5 per cent	1,335 21
Do	Dividend Philadelphia Exchange Co. Stock	200 00
Do	do Insurance Co.	
Do	State of Pennsylvania	880 00
Do	do Schuylkill Navigation Co.'s Stock	5,940 00
Do	from Real Estate Schuylkill county	227 00
Do	from Collieries in Schuylkill county	36,710 71
Do	for Interest on Lawrence Todd Legacy	750 00
Do	for total Income Account	66 40
		$359,261 25

Cash paid under appropriations by Councils:—

ESTATE.

For Water Rent	$1,748 00	
Taxes	30,715 02	
Salaries	6,800 00	
Lands out of the county	14,127 32	
Permanent Improvements	339 76	
General Repairs	12,495 70	
Inside Painting	1,999 84	
Paper and Hanging	2,493 13	
Outside Painting	4,099 68	
Annuities	300 00	
Miscellaneous Expenses	4,020 48	
Purchase of fuel for "Poor White Housekeepers"	529 75	
Lighting Delaware Avenue with gas	1,205 30	
Repairing Pavement Delaware Avenue	533 00	
To Invest a Certain Amount in City Loans	1,663 85	
Cash paid upon Writs of Mandamus for damages in widening Delaware Avenue	10,468 12	
Repairing Pier, Delaware Avenue	986 91	
	$94,736 37	

COLLEGE.

Committee on Household	$113,068 51	
" " Institution	16,325 57	
" " Accounts	2,460 02	
" " Library	99 80	
" " Discipline & Discharge	249 99	
" " Manual Labor	500 00	
	$133,642 89	
		$228,379 25
Balance in the City Treasury	$31,784 86	
Warrants not taken	902 87	
Balance in the Treasury		830,881 99

CHARLES S. SMITH,
Superintendent Girard Estate.
Philadelphia, December 30, 1865. 1 1 3t

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Cor. of FOURTH and RACE Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
Window and Plate Glass,
MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Zinc Paints, Putty, etc
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and Consumers supplied at [10 20 3m
VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

ORLEANS HOUSE,
No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
J. STEPPACHER,
PROPRIETOR,
Conducted on the European plan. 11 25 3m

J. B. SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER Truss Establishment No. 1347 CHESNUT street, near Broad—This Truss, unlike all others, cures Ruptures, frees the cord from all pressure, will never rust, break, chafe, or become filthy; fitted to form, requiring no strap; used in bathing; always good as new. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, etc., of improved styles. Lady attendant. Call and examine, or send for pamphlet. 12 15 1m

DR. JOSEPH H. GALLAGHER, FORMERLY at the Dispensary, S. Fourth street, may be consulted by the Poor daily, free of charge, at his Office, No. 245 S. THIRD Street, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Sundays excepted) Entrance on Eveline street. 12 21 12t

PIANOS, &c.

REDUCTION IN PRICES! REDUCTION IN PRICES!
THE SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
have now at their Warerooms, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, a superior assortment of their UNRIVALLED PIANOS, which they will sell at greatly reduced prices. Persons would do well by calling on us before purchasing elsewhere. A guarantee given with every Piano.
THE SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY No 1021 CHESNUT Street 4 2

ESTEY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED, but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by E. M. BRUCE,
No. N. SEVENTH Street.
Also a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. 7 12 6m

WALL PAPERS.
NEW FALL STYLES
PHILADELPHIA
WALL PAPERS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND [11 14tuth
WINDOW SHADES

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
T. M. GREEN'S
HAIR JEWELRY
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 439 ARCH STREET, BELOW FIFTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
ORDERS PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY EXECUTED. 12 16 13t

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Bandeaux, Bapillons, Rouleaux, Tondues, Frise Crimpes, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, prices lower than elsewhere.
11 3f 3m No. 909 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

STANDARD SCALES.
FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD SCALES,
Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required.
A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 715 CHESNUT STREET,
8 21mths6m4p PHILADELPHIA.

DENTISTRY.
ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1855-6, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

NEW PAINTINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have Just Opened
VERY FINE NEW PAINTINGS,
AT MODERATE PRICES,
FOR CHRISTMAS SALES.
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND LOOKING-GLASS WAREROOMS,
12 1 No 816 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
Excursion Tickets will be issued at Reduced Fares between all Stations on Main Road and Branches, Good from SATURDAY, 23d inst, until WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1866.
12 20 12t G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel Street

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.
113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE ARCH.
USEFUL ARTICLES FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., scolloped borders.
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., worked with colors.
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., hemstitched.
Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs., lace borders.
Gents' and Boys' colored border Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Misses' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
One lot of Ladies' Linen Hdkfs, 12½ cents.
A large assortment of Portemonnaies.
Gents' Neck Ties and Suspenders.
Buffalo Hair Brushes, plain and inlaid backs.
Britannia Powder Boxes.
One lot of French Furniture Sets, very cheap.
A large assortment of Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves.
Boys' and Misses' Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Ladies' Balmoral Skirts.
Misses' Fancy French Merino Hose.
PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street,
N. B.—Best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins.
Wide Canton Flannels, 31 cents a yard.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 35, 40, and 50 cents.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannel.
A new lot of Shirting Flannels.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Tow ls.
Best makes Shirting Linens. 12 21

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,
Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEILS HAIR NETS,
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 1y

HOUSE FURNISHING
DRY GOODS.
BARNSLEY DAMASKS.
PILLOW AND SHEETING LINENS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
LANCASTER QUILTS.
300 DOZEN TOWELS AND NAPKINS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
1 1 12t N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET STS.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES.
EVERY VARIETY AND ALL NOVELTIES IN
Laces and Lace Goods,
EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC. ETC.,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Purchase early and avoid the Crowd.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP GOODS.
F. T. QUINLAN,
No. 429 SOUTH STREET.
Now opened for sale, a large stock of rich imported Dress Goods, in
POPLINS AND MERINOES,
SILK POPLINS AND EPINGLINES,
RICH PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
And a variety of other desirable Goods.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
We are now offering decidedly the cheapest goods in this line to be found in this city.
SUPERB BROCHE SHAWLS.
EXTRA HEAVY BLANKET SHAWLS.
We will sell superior Cloaks at $10, fine Cloth Sacques, from $8 up, common goods at lower prices.
F. T. QUINLAN,
12 5 1m] No. 429 SOUTH Street.
South street Cheap Cloak, Shawl, and Dry Goods Emporium, first Dry Goods Store below Fifth street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
Every Variety of Linen, Lace, and Embroidered Hdkfs.
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
ALSO, LACES, AND LACE ARTICLES, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, ETC. ETC.
12 15 1m
E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' HOOP SKIRT 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia,
Wholesale and Retail.
Ours assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses and Children.
Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 9 4 1y

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

POLICE STATISTICS.—The following is a statement of the number of arrests made during the past six months. We have heretofore given the arrests by districts, monthly:—

July	4,410	November	5,405
August	4,196	December	3 746
September	4 058		
October	4,067	Total	23,957

Number of arrests made during the first six months of the year 1865 ..... 16 052
Number of arrests six months 23 977
Add Chestnut Hill arrests 122
Grand total for year 40,151

The following is a comparative statement of the number of arrests made by the police of this city during the past five years, or since the commencement of the war:—

Months.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January	2180	1710	2947	2380	2153
February	2107	1746	2260	2712	1816
March	2502	2101	2881	2818	2094
April	2097	2093	2717	2683	2948
May	2168	2119	3048	2979	2958
June	2229	2490	3044	2471	3477
July	2304	2871	2690	3199	4410
August	2487	2748	3113	3280	4136
September	2472	2541	3420	3067	4183
October	2286	2114	2838	3145	4069
November	1952	2530	2755	2772	3435
December	2300	2453	2687	2515	3743
Total	27,283	27,578	34,050	34,231	40,059

NAVY YARD—CHANGE OF COMMANDANT.—Commodore Hull, who has been the efficient, popular, and obliging Commandant at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for some time past, has been relieved from duty at that post, and Commodore Selfridge appointed in his stead. The change took place yesterday morning, and the occasion called forth an interesting ceremony, followed by a very pleasant reunion at Commodore Hull's residence. The new Commandant, Commodore Selfridge, entered the Navy Yard during the morning, and was received at the gate by the officers of the yard and the marine guard. He was then escorted to Commodore Hull's apartments, where, after a sociable and agreeable interview, the transfer of papers and documents usual in such cases took place. At half-past eleven o'clock a salute of eleven guns was fired in honor of Commodore Hull's pennant, which floated from the mizzenmast of the receiving ship *Princeton*. As the last gun was discharged the pennant was hauled down and that of Commodore Selfridge run up, which was in turn saluted with eleven guns. These ceremonies over, Commodore Selfridge, the officers of the guard, and a number of invited guests repaired to the residence of Commodore Hull, by special invitation, where the entire party were entertained in a most liberal and hospitable manner by the retiring commandant and his amiable lady.

MEETING OF THE PRESBYTERY.—Yesterday morning the Presbytery met in the Rev. Dr. Johnson's church, on Frankford avenue. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Edwards. A large number of clergymen were present at the opening session.

Rev. Dr. Nevin offered a resolution "That the Presbytery sustain the action of the last assembly in regard to the reconstruction of the Presbyterian Church, North and South." After a recess of one hour the Presbytery reassembled, when Mr. William H. Thomas, a member of the Kensington Presbyterian Church, applied to be taken under care of the Presbytery as a candidate for the Gospel ministry, and on motion he was examined in experimental religion, and his motives in seeking the Gospel ministry, which examination being sustained he was taken under the care of Presbytery.

Last evening Rev. E. R. Biddle, D. D., delivered an able discourse before the members of the Presbytery.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Last evening, about six o'clock, a bold robbery took place on Third street, near Arch. Mr. Charles Downer, formerly High Constable, was walking down Third street, and when in the neighborhood of Arch street three men approached him, and one caught hold of his watch-chain, giving it a sudden jerk. As soon as this had been done, one of the men took the watch, and they ran down Third into Church street, with great speed. Mr. Downer immediately gave the alarm, which reached the ear of Officer Sanders. He gave chase, but so quick were the movements of the thieves that they were soon out of sight.

TWO MEN STABBED.—Early on Sunday morning a fight occurred in a tavern on Callowhill street, above Broad, during which Wagner Weist and Daniel Penrose were stabbed. Penrose was conveyed to his home, in Sixteenth street, below Vine, and Weist was taken to the Hospital. Weist is injured in the shoulder, side, and other portions. He is not considered in a dangerous condition. Charles and Lewis Pruit have been arrested and held for a hearing on the charge of being implicated in the matter.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.—Henry Willard was committed to prison yesterday upon the charge of having entered the store of John Love, at Twenty-first and Fitzwater streets, by means of false keys, on Sunday morning while the family were at church. Some silver coin, valued at $40, was stolen. A lot of skeleton keys were found upon the person of the accused.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF A SHELL.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, while a young man named Henry Crawage, employed in the Penn Treaty Iron Works, at the foot of Marlborough street, was throwing condemned shells into a furnace at the mill, one of them exploded, tearing off his right leg. He died last evening.

THREATENED TO SHOOT.—Johnston Kelly and John Coicher were before Alderman Jones upon the charge of threatening. The defendants were together at Donnelly's saloon, Ninth and Market streets, and it is alleged that Kelly drew a pistol and threatened to shoot Donnelly. The accused were sent below.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTION.—According to the rules of the Democratic party, on Monday two weeks, January 15, the members of the organization elect delegates to a representative Convention and also to a Senatorial Convention. Ward Executive Committees will also be elected.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Yesterday morning a man named Frank Mackana, while standing at the door of his residence, on Tasker street, above Eighth, was shot in the neck by Ed. McNulty, and seriously injured. Whether the shooting was accidental or not, it was impossible to learn.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR DISABLED FIREMEN.—A meeting of the members of this association took place last evening, at the hall of the Fire Association, corner of Fifth and North streets, for the purpose of electing twenty-three trustees to serve for the ensuing year.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young woman named Anna Davis attempted to commit suicide on Sunday, at Sixteenth and Cherry streets, by swallowing laudanum. She was conveyed to the Hospital, where restoratives were applied, and she was soon out of danger.

THE VOTE.—The vote on the base ball implements, at St. Joseph's Fair, up to 10 o'clock last evening, stood as follows:—Enterprise, 181; Keystone, 179; Magnolia, 46; Athletic, 15.

—The prison connected with the almshouse at Portsmouth, N. H., was burned on Sunday night, and three prisoners perished in the flames. Their names were Duncan Hill, John Duryea, and John Gallaghan.

—The ship *Art Union*, lately bought by the State authorities at Massachusetts for a school ship, is at East Boston, nearly ready for sea. She has been named in honor of George M. Barnard, who gave five thousand dollars towards her purchase, and has made liberal gifts for a library. She will accommodate about two hundred pupils. The experience with the school-ship *Massachusetts* has been such as to encourage this kind of discipline for boys who have incurred the penalties of the law.

—Rev. Alfred Owen, a Baptist minister at Lynn, Massachusetts, broke through the ice while skating, the other day, but was so tall that he touched bottom and escaped injury.

—Property in the lower part of Hartford, Ct., is worth less to-day than it was forty years ago, and business has been driven back from the river streets to higher ground by the annual floods.

—There are now two hundred and fifty-five students connected with the Harvard medical school more than ever before. The students are mostly from New England and the British provinces.

—The Boston *Post* says:—A New York millionaire, said to be afflicted with the leprosy, was cured by the President of the New York Medical University, and in his gratitude tendered him a $5000 fee, but the doctor accepted but $1500.

—It is reported that James Guthrie, as President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, has concluded a financial operation whereby the road has made $200,000 out of the war. The State of Tennessee had loaned its bonds for $500,000 to aid in the construction of the road, which was to pay interest semi-annually to the fiscal agent of the State—the Bank of Tennessee. When the bank ran off into Dixie it was of course impossible to pay, and as holders got no dividends, the value of the bonds depreciated. Guthrie quietly bought them all up for the road, and the State has just received them at par, thereby cancelling the debt.

—As a proof of the suspicion with which the French Government regards every publication relating to Napoleon and his family, it is mentioned that M. P. Lanfrey, the writer of a series of articles in the *Revue Nationale*, with the title of the "History of Napoleon I, from his Correspondence and the new Documents," has just received through his publisher, Charpentier, a gentle hint that care must be had in the opinions expressed and in the grouping of facts; and that instead of the title, "History of Napoleon," which the articles in a collected form were to bear, the designation must be the "History of Napoleon I."

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 tf

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 421 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 2 18 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!
HOUSES FILLED TO OVERFLOWING NIGHTLY!
THIS EVENING,
the Grand Spectacular Extravaganza,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY,
with its TRANSFORMATION SCENE, will be presented.
MISS JOSIE ORTON
AS THE
SLEEPING BEAUTY.
This beautiful Burlesque will be presented with its
NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY,
BY RICHARD SMITH.
New and costly Properties, Costumes, Mechanical Effects, Original Music, etc. etc.
THE CAST
embraces the following popular names:—Miss Josie Orton, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Cordelia Cappelle Mrs. Chapman, Miss L. Cooper, Mrs. E. F. Keach, Walter Lennox, W. A. Chapman, F. Foster, J. T. Ward, and others.
The evening's performance will conclude with the Original Petit Comedy, by B. E. Woolf, Esq., entitled
CAUGHT AT LAST
In which Miss Josie Orton, Walter Lennox, Mr. G. H. Clarke, and others will appear.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; commence at 2¼ o'clock.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 6,
EIGHTIETH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
when the
SLEEPING BEAUTY
will be performed.
Wednesday afternoon, Benefit of the Actors' Art Union. Admission upon this occasion only 50 cents. No half price. See EXTRA CARD in this paper.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO THE
ACTORS' ART UNION,
Tendered by
MESSRS. L. GROVER & WM. E. SINN.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 3, 1866,
Will be given a
GRAND MATINEE,
On which occasion will be presented, first and only time in this city with the following unequaled
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS,
Shakespeare's delightful Comedy,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Sir John Falstaff ..... Mr. George H. Griffiths
Host ..... Mr. Sam. Hemple
Justice Shallow ..... Mr. W. H. Wallis
Bardolph ..... Mr E. L. Tilton
Abraham Slender ..... Stuart Robson
Pistol ..... McKee Rankin
Fenton ..... Mr. L. L. James
Nym ..... Mr. Frank Mordaunt
Master Ford ..... Mr. Owen Marlowe
Jack Rugby ..... Mr. Owen Fawcett
Master Page ..... Mr. George H. Clarke
Simple ..... Mr. J. M. Ward
Doctor Caius ..... Mr W. A. Chapman
Robert ..... Mr. E. S. Marble
Hugh Evans ..... Mr Walter Lennox
John ..... Mr. E. Wilks
Robin ..... Little Katie Baker
Mrs. Ford ..... Mrs C Henri
Mrs. Page ..... Miss Annie Ward
Annie Page ..... Miss Lizzie Price
Dame Quickly ..... Mrs. S. Baker
Acting Manager ..... Mr. W. E. Sinn
Stage Managers, Messrs. J. H. Taylor, C. M. Lewis P. A. Fitzgerald
Prompters ..... Messrs. F. O. Savage, Robert Eberle
Properties ..... Messrs. Long and Dasey
Board of Directors—F. F. MACKAY, President; ALEX. FISHER, Vice President; OWEN MARLOWE, Treasurer; A. S. PENNOYER, Secretary; CHAS. PORTER, Librarian.
Committee on Advertisements—H. R. HELLIER and W. H. GARDNER.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE,
FIFTY CENTS.
(No Half Price)
Doors open at 1¾ o'clock; commence at 2¼. 1 1 2t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins 7¼.
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the Great Spectacular Legendary Drama of
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF
MR. J. B. ROBERTS.
In his singularly characteristic impersonation of
MEPHISTOPHELES,
Second Night of the Glorious Comedy Farce of
SAM'S LITTLE GAME.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, January 2,
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
Mephistopheles ..... Mr. J. B ROBERTS
Faust ..... Mr. James H Taylor
Marguerite ..... Miss Annie Graham
To conclude with the Comic Farce of
SAM'S LITTLE GAME.
Samuel Slingsby ..... Mr. BARTON HILL
Mrs. Larkins ..... Miss Annie Graham

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
SECOND WEEK OF LOST IN LONDON.
MRS. JOHN DREW AS "NELLY ARMROYD."
The Piece already endorsed by over fifteen thousand persons in Six Nights.
THIS EVENING,
with new Scenery, by Hawthorne
LOST IN LONDON.
MRS. JOHN DREW AS "NELLY ARMROYD."
Act First—Lancashire.
Act Second—London.
Act Third—Exterior of Featherston's Villa.
Act Fourth—Dining Hall in Featherston's Villa.
Act Fifth—Interior of Job's Cottage.
The performance concludes each evening at half-past 10 o'clock.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING,
STAR EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
And the Glorious Success at Pantomime of
OLD DAME TROT AND HER COMICAL CAT.
OLD DAME TROT AND HER COMICAL CAT.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE
On Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Afternoons.
Admission—Matinee, 50 cents to all parts of the Theatre; Children, half-price.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements may be by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 10 16 3m

SEE THE MAMMOTH
PICTORIAL ADVERTISEMENT
OF THE
SLEEPING BEAUTY
AT THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE
ON THE EIGHTH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER ..... DIRECTOR
SECOND NIGHT
OF THE
MAX MARETZEK
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
WITH THE
ENTIRE GRAND CHORUS
AND
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
FROM THE
NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, January 2,
FIRST GRAND REPRESENTATION
in the city of Philadelphia of
MEYERBEER'S
amazingly popular and last great master-work,
L'AFRICAINE, L'AFRICAINE,
L'AFRICAINE, L'AFRICAINE,
WITH THE ENTIRE GRAND CAST
which rendered the Opera such a distinguished success this season at the New York Academy.
Selika, a Slave ..... Signora Carrozzi Zucchi
(Her first appearance this season.)
Inez, Daughter of Don Diego, ... Signora Fanichetta Bozisio
(Her first appearance in Philadelphia.)
Anna, an Attendant ..... Madame Reichardt
Vasco di Gama ..... Sig. Francesco Mazzoleni
(His first appearance this season.)
Nelusko, a Slave ..... Signor Fernando Bellini
Don Pedro ..... Signor Antonucci
Grand Sacerdote ..... Signor Lorini
Inquisitor ..... Herr Muller
Don Alvar ..... Herr Reichardt
Don Diego ..... Signor Barili
Grandees.—Signors Abetta, Morenvida, Du Verne, Ambroli, Contarini, Vicenzo.
Inquisitors—Sigs. Abbecci, Swicardi, Bernardotti, Massabrecci, Ivani.
Sailors, Soldiers, Cavaliers, Indians, Dounas, Amazons, Bayaderes,
by the Ladies and Gentlemen of
THE GRAND CHORUS,
and the Ladies and Gentlemen of
THE BALLET.
ACT I.
Council Chamber of the King of Portugal. Sentence of Vasco di Gama.
ACT II.
Prison of the Inquisition at Lisbon.
ACT III.
Interior of the ship "Isabella."
ACT IV.
Grand Indian Festival.
ACT V.
Scene 1—The Garden of the Palace.
Scene 2—The Upas Tree.
THE MISE EN SCENE,
including the celebrated Ship Scene, is from the New York Academy.
The Director has undertaken
OVER ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS EXTRA EXPENSE
to produce in unexampled style
THIS GREAT FEATURE OF THE MODERN REPERTOIRE,
bringing the expenses of each representation considerably in excess of
THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
No single representation of the Opera in America has cost so much.
The rates of admission and Secured Seats are necessarily advanced, although the price is nominal when compared with the rates of even the least Opera Houses of the Continent Europe, attendant upon the nights of L'AFRICAINE.
Reserved Seats, Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony (for this occasion) $3 00
Admission (seats unreserved) 2 00
Family Circle ..... 75 cts.
Amphitheatre ..... 25 cts.
WEDNESDAY (TO-MORROW),
Only time of
IL POLIUTO—THE MARTYRS.
Seats and admission price as usual.
THURSDAY. ONLY TIME OF
FRA DIAVOLO!

CONCERT HALL.
MAGIC, MUSIC, AND MYSTERY.
In consequence of his great success with the public on Monday evening,
Mr. Robert Heller,
"THE CAGLIOSTRO OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,"
Announces his
SECOND SOIREE DIABOLIQUE AND MUSICALE,
TUESDAY EVENING, January 2.
On this occasion he will perform the same Programme which has already excited so
GREAT SENSATION
Among the lovers of
THE WONDERFUL AND ENCHANTING
In the City of Philadelphia.
PART I—MAGIC.
PART II—MUSIC.
PART III.—MYSTERY.
The Piano used upon the occasion will be the magnificent Steinway Grand Piano Forte sent expressly from New York for Mr. Heller's use at these entertainments.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents.
Seats may be secured, three days in advance, at Chas. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store. Ticket office open every day from 9 till 4.
First Grand Matinee, SATURDAY, January 6, at 2½ o'clock.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, No. 853 MARKET Street.
The Manager takes pleasure in announcing that this fashionable place of resort has been entirely remodelled, decorated, and painted. A beautiful Lecture Room has been fitted up at an expense of $3000 for the purpose of furnishing instructive and innocent entertainment, suitable for families and children.
At the solicitation of many citizens the world-renowned
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
will be on exhibition for a short time only, to give every one an opportunity of seeing them previous to their retirement from public exhibition.
In connection with the wonderful
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
Who are evidently of a Cannibal Race, judging from their natural proclivities, their long sharp teeth, etc.; perhaps the only specimen from that country now living. Their heads are the smallest and most curiously shaped ever seen on human beings in this country.
Also,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
Weighing five hundred and eighty-three pounds.
A LIVE DOUBLE-HEADED CALF.
A LIVE DOUBLE HEADED CALF.
A LIVE SEAL.
ANACONDAS, MONKEYS, BIRDS,
and 10,000 Natural Curiosities, forming altogether one of the most attractive exhibitions ever presented to the public.
Admission to the whole, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.
Open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.
11 6t H. P. INGALLS, Proprietor.

GARDNER, HEMMINGS & CO.'S CIRCUS, MARKET Street, above TWELFTH.
LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.
THIS, NEW YEAR'S DAY,
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES,
Morning, at 10 o'clock,
Afternoon, at 2 o'clock,
Night, at 6½ o'clock,
When a different Programme will be presented at each entertainment, bringing into requisition
THE ENTIRE STAR TROUPE
And the large stud of
HIGHLY EDUCATED HORSES AND PONIES.
REMEMBER,
The Last Day of the Season,
And let all attend.
The Grand Christmas Pantomime of
DON JUAN;
OR, THE
LIBERTINE'S DOOM.
Will be performed Afternoon and Evening.

GYMNASIUM.
THE PHILADELPHIA PHYSICAL INSTITUTE.
CORNER NINTH AND ARCH STREETS,
Is open every Day and Evening.
BODILY EXERCISE is the only means to restore health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Classes for Ladies—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, between 4 and 6 P. M.
Classes for Boys—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, between 4 and 6 P. M.
For Gents—Every day from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M.
N. B.—PRIVATE LESSONS IN FENCING AND SPARRING.
11 18smth2m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED.
Still on exhibition.

SEE THE MAMMOTH
PICTORIAL ADVERTISEMENT
OF THE
SLEEPING BEAUTY
AT THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE
ON THE EIGHTH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE
AT THE FRANKFORD ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA.
ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED STATES.
On THURSDAY MORNING, January 18, 1866,
at 11 o'clock,
will be sold at Public Sale,
GUNPOWDER, BY SAMPLE. VIZ:—
19,656 pounds United States Powder mixed, badly caked.
9900 pounds United States Cannon Powder, badly caked.
4000 pounds United States Mortar Powder, dirty and caked.
4601 pounds United States Powder, good mixed grain.
87 403 pounds Confederate States Powder, good mixed grain.
4167 pounds Confederate States Powder, badly damaged.
This Powder is stored at Fort Delaware.
Samples may be seen at the Watertown, Watervliet, and Frankford Arsenals, and at the United States Agency, No. 45 Worth Street, New York.
When the interest of the Government may require it, the powder will be bid in.
Terms, United States currency.
S. V. BENET,
12 19tu5t Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A. Commanding.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—
ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.
ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.
ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1866.
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.
No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:—
On Route No. 1 ..... $100,000
" " 2 200,000
" " 3 60,000
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed:—
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1,' '2' or '3'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER,
12 22 33t Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

ESTABLISHED IN 1812.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WILLIAM WILSON & SON
Have on hand a large and general assortment of
SILVER WARE.
Of our own manufacture, and highest standard of Silver. Also,
PLATED WARE.
A very large and general assortment of superior
PLATED WARE.
OLD SILVER BOUGHT AND TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. Highest price given. 12 16 13t

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
12 21 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

BENNETT'S
FANCY BAZAAR
AND DEPOT FOR
PARIS NOVELTIES
AND
SPECIALITIES,
No. 20 N. EIGHTH STREET
WEST SIDE,
11 28 ABOVE MARKET

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 282 CARTER STREET
And No. 141 DOCK STREET.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly ended to. 9 14m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 3

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co., gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily, at
12 22 stuth 1m No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AT POINT LOOKOUT, MD.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1865.
Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at POINT LOOKOUT, Md., commencing THURSDAY, January 18, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following frame buildings and other public property at that place, viz.:—
UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL.
One Headquarters Building, 175 by 25 feet; 15 Hospital Wards, each 175 by 25 feet; one Mess-house, 250 by 28 feet; one Guards' Quarters, 187 by 24 feet; one Contraband Quarters, 60 by 14 feet; one Kitchen, 60 by 28 feet; one Chapel, 77 by 26 feet; one Laundry 90 by 22 feet, with stationary Engine, Locomotive Boiler, and all the necessary apparatus for steam washing and drying; one Cow Stable, 91 by 14 feet; one Horse Stable, 52 by 21 feet; one Wagon House, small; one Baggage House, 55 by 25 feet; one Warehouse, 55 by 25 feet; one Ice House, 40 by 30 feet, and 19 feet high; Water-tank Building, 17 by 17 feet, 30 feet high, with circular water tank, 16 feet diameter; two Coal Houses, one Saw House, one Forage House, one Dead House, and one Wash House, of various dimensions; also, covered Plank Footwalks connecting the above buildings; aggregate length 1800 feet, and 8 feet wide.
The above-mentioned Headquarters Building is two stories high, lathed and plastered, and the fifteen Hospital Wards, the Mess-house, and a few other structures are also lathed and plastered.
PRISON CAMP.
10 Hospital Wards, each 140 by 25 feet; 7 Cook-houses, each 143 by 22 feet; one Cook-house, 120 by 26 feet; one Cook-house, 140 by 25 feet, with two wings, each 30 by 20 feet; one Cook-house, 140 by 25 feet, with two wings, each 40 by 20 feet; one U. S. Storehouse, 90 by 22 feet; one Dispensary, 40 by 38 feet; one Chapel, 100 by 24 feet; one Express Office, 30 by 16 feet; one Guard House (block), 60 by 15 feet; one Quarters, one Office, and one Storeroom, of various dimensions; also, 9188 lineal feet of Fencing, 12 feet high; 310 lineal feet of Board Fence, 6 feet high; 700 lineal feet of covered Plank Footwalk, 12 feet wide; and 9188 lineal feet of Plank Footwalk, 4 feet wide, with rail.
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
One Quarters, 100 by 28 feet; one Quarters, 100 by 14 feet; one Quarters, 12 by 22 feet; one Quarters, 60 by 28 feet; three Stables, averaging 139 by 27 feet each; one Storehouse, 84 by 27 feet; one Smith Shop, 53 by 24 feet; one Wheelwright Shop, 57 by 14 feet; and four Offices, three Quarters, two Storehouses, one Oil-house; one Saddler's Shop, and one Mess House, of various dimensions.
One wharf of Timber and Lumber, 476 feet long, and varying in width from 22 to 102 feet, 248 lineal feet of Stockade, 11 feet high on the Potomac side, with block-house 20 by 30 feet, four platforms, each 16 by 12 feet, and 100 lineal feet of plank footwalk, 6 feet wide. 167 lineal feet of Stockade on bay side, with block-house 25 by 20 feet, and three platforms of various dimensions, and a footwalk.
One Hose Carriage; 28 Fire Ladders; 24 Axes; 116 Fire Buckets; and six lengths of Hose, each 50 feet long.
Three Cooking Ranges; one Perpetual Oven; a quantity of old Lumber; and a number of Pumps.
Point Lookout, situated at the junction of the Potomac river with Chesapeake Bay, was, before the war, a favorite watering place, and is well adapted for the purpose now, having excellent facilities for salt-water bathing, and abundance of fish and game.
The buildings above enumerated under the head of "United States General Hospital," are located directly on the Point, the principal structures being arranged in a circle, radiating from a common centre, and connected by covered footwalks, and could with moderate expense be fitted up properly for the accommodation of visitors, as a steam laundry, ice-house, coal house, water-tanks, and many other necessary structures for the purpose, are ready for immediate use. An excellent opportunity is also afforded to land-owners in the vicinity, and elsewhere, to secure valuable fencing and building material.
A steamer will leave the Government wharves, south side of the basin, near Fardy's shipyard, Baltimore, Md., at 10 o'clock, on the morning of Wednesday, January 17, 1866, for the transportation of bidders to Point Lookout; and will be returned until the close of the sale to return the passengers to Baltimore. Meals will be furnished on the boat at the usual steamboat rates.
The Buildings will be sold singly, and other property in lots to suit purchasers.
The military guard will remain in charge of the Buildings, etc., for fifteen days after the sale, if desired, and purchasers will be allowed twenty days in which to remove their property.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
1 1 15t Department of Washington.

LARGE SALE OF UNITED STATES ORDNANCE PROPERTY.
Will be sold at Public Auction, by T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., MONDAY, January 15, 1866, the following articles, viz.:—
4 Iron Cannon.
52 Upper Casemate Carriages, cast iron.
75 Sets Artillery Harness.
45,282 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, new and repaired.
18,902 United States Muskets and Rifles, new and paired.
62,831 Foreign Muskets and Rifles.
18,684 United States Muskets and Rifles.
3,588 Breech-loading and other Carbines.
453 Colt's and Sharp's Rifles.
151 Sporting Rifles.
36 Shot Guns.
3,022 Musket and Rifle Barrels.
19,998 Bayonets, Triangular, and Sword.
2,185 Revolvers.
1,875 Sabres and Swords.
4,000 Sets Cavalry Accoutrements.
55,000 Sets Infantry Accoutrements.
3,500 Saddles, Cavalry and Artillery.
20,000 Parts of Horse Equipments. Bridles, Horse Brushes, Currycombs, etc.
3,000 Saddle Blankets.
3,200 Parts of Artillery Harness.
4,000 Pounds of Powder, Cannon, Musket, Rifle, and Sporting.
32 Incomplete Sets of Wrought Iron parts for Casemate Carriages.
600 Tons Scrap Cast Iron.
50 Tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
50 tons Lead and Antimony, in pigs; Type Metal.
100 Wrought Iron Axles.
25,000 lbs. Lead Dross.
17,900 Packing Boxes.
A large lot of Appendages for Muskets, Carbines, etc.
A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
A large lot of spare parts for Muskets, etc.
A large lot of Tools and Machines.
Purchasers will be required to remove the property ten days after the sale.
Terms, cash.
R. H. R. WHITELEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.
Allegheny Arsenal, December 26, 1865, 12 28 15t

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
The entire stock of the United States Arsenal to be sold on THURSDAY, January 11, 1866, by
EDWARD L. POALK, Auctioneer.
Consisting of the following articles, viz:—
Machinery Boilers, ranging from 15 to 42 feet.
Large lot Wrought and Pig Iron.
Guns, Howitzers, Columbiads, 32-pounders.
Grindstones, solid Shot, Gas Pipe, and other articles too numerous to mention.
Also—From three to five millions of Brick, Brown Stone, etc. etc., the remains of the said Arsenal.
By order of Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.
J. F. LUKENS, Lieutenant and D. C. O.
12 29 8t Wilmington, N. C.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.—NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, December 13, 1865.
SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY CANNON.
Notice is hereby given, that there will be sold at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, at public auction, on the 10th and 11th days of JANUARY, 1866, at noon, a large lot of old Navy Cannon.
These Cannon will be sold by the pound to the highest bidder. Terms cash in Government funds; one half the purchase money to be paid at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, at which time the Cannon must be removed from the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Further information regarding the sale will be given on application to the Ordnance Officer at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance,
12 15

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1866.

Meeting of the Union State Central Committee.

BEDFORD, Pa., December 26, 1865.—The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania will meet in one of the Committee Rooms of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, on Friday, the 19th of January, A. D. 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of fixing the time for holding the next State Convention and transacting such other business as may be presented for consideration.

JOHN CESSNA,
Chairman Union State Central Committee.

Our State Legislature—Its Duties and Its Privileges.

THERE assembled this morning at the State Capital the Legislature which is to guide our State through that depressing period which always succeeds a time of extraordinary excitement. Our civil polity, like the human frame, must have a depression in correspondence with the previous unusual exertions, and it is the gravest duty of a legislator to recuperate the strength of a Commonwealth without the use of unwholesome tonics. Such will be among the duties of the members of our State Legislature, and to successfully perform it they must exercise discretion, possess ability, and have a talent and experience which we greatly doubt whether they possess The caucus nominations made yesterday were of course unfavorable to Philadelphia. Mr. JAMES KENNY, the nominee for Speaker of the House, and whose election took place this morning, is, of course, a member from the country, while the old Clerk and his assistants will without doubt be rechosen. In the Senate the Speaker was elected last year, so that the only officers are the Clerks, all of whom have been elected. We hope that honesty, devotion to State, not party interests, and an unswerving devotion to freedom and duty, will be the characteristics of the session. The immorality and bribery which has been too often prevalent in the capital, can be checked if the members desire. It is in their own hands whether they acquire the reputation of respected, honorable legislators, or whether they be placed upon the catalogue of their corrupt, dishonest, worthless predecessors.

The issues which they will be called upon to settle are of vital interest to our State. If they but do their duty, protect our trade and encourage our manufactures—if they put forth the united influence of our legislation in favor of our rights, they will be able to guide the State through this most onerous period of reaction. If they fail to do right, and waste their energies upon self-aggrandizement, they will blast the private character and seriously injure the State. Let them decide. Either way is open to them, and it is for them to choose which way is right.

Is Philadelphia to become a Japanese City?

THE Japanese city of Yeddo was for centuries shut up from the world. The ships and steamers of other countries never ruffled the waters of the Bay of Yokuhama. In the words of a Japanese author, the following reasons are given for this seclusion:—"CONFUCIUS never spoke of *gain*, wishing to check the lust of it in its source. This also was the reason why my ancestors cut off all intercourse of foreign nations with Japan." We are to infer from this that commerce is supposed, even by the ignorant Japanese, to be a source of wealth.

We are ashamed to write it, but no city in the world with as magnificent a harbor, has a great a population as Philadelphia possesses, is as much like Yeddo. At this day, with the Delaware spreading its deep and broad waters the whole length of the city, with eight hundred thousand people crowding its shores, we are literally without direct communication with the other ports of our own country. A few lines form the exception, but this is the rule, and New York and Baltimore control the steam coastwise trade of the Union. This disgrace is the greater, because Philadelphia at one time was as far superior to New York in commerce as she is now in manufactures. How we allowed the power we possessed to pass away into weakness, it would be useless to inquire; the question forced upon us is whether we can regain it.

Certainly, if we would follow the Japanese, and, like CONFUCIUS, check the abuse of wealth by dispensing with it altogether, we had better continue the indifference of the past ten years; but if we believe that the city would be made happier by more prosperity, we had better make sure that the present effort to establish lines of steamships to Southern ports is successfully carried out. A number of our leading merchants have declared that Philadelphia must lose her manufacturing superiority, and cannot be developed in proportion with other cities, unless she has adequate means of transportation to accommodate and increase her business. They have held meetings, and appointed committees to raise subscriptions, and have already obtained upwards of $400,000, for the purpose of creating lines to the principal ports of the South. They are working for the good of the entire community. We believe they have set themselves to this work as shrewd business men, who want to make a good investment; but we also give them credit for public spirit and civic pride. Their plan is before the public, and it only remains to see whether merchants and manufacturers will sustain it. The argument in its favor is irresistible. Is it not plain that Philadelphia cannot successfully continue to compete as a seller with other cities that surpass her as a sender? Merchants abroad prefer to buy in New York or Baltimore, because thence they can get direct transportation for their goods, while here we have no steam lines, and, at cost of money and time, must send our manufactures to rival cities for exportation. And this, too, at a time when the South is becoming the great customer of the North; when her people want everything, and the competition to sell is increasing every day! There never was such an opportunity offered to Philadelphia to recover her lost trade.

But now we are locked up. The waters of the Delaware are wasted in the ocean. And while we are idle the wharves of New York are crowded with steamers, and its whole river-front is a scene of ceaseless activity. Baltimore has four steamships to Liverpool; she contemplates a line to Hamburg and to Bremen; her steamers run regularly to New Orleans and Savannah. We alone are idle. Vessels with their rich freight pass Delaware Bay as if it were the mouth of a creek, and we are not unlike the inhabitants of Yeddo, who wondered when they first beheld a fleet. Are we then to continue to degenerate, and to become at last a Japanese city in America?

Mexican Peonage—How Southern Slavery will be Re-established.

THERE are many ways of affecting an object by other than direct means. It is easy for an insolvent debtor to retain his property by making an assignment of it to his wife; so also is it easy for a people to accept the universal freedom declared by the victors, and at the same time continue slavery under a more euphonious title. The spirit which has been evinced by the South is such as to clearly indicate that were it possible the blacks would continue in a servitude as degrading as that from which the force of Northern valor has rescued them. It is, therefore, not the absence of the desire, but of the opportunity, which prevents its re-establishment. Yet with this knowledge before us, we are gradually giving into the hands of the Southern planters the power to make any provisions relative to the future of the blacks, relying on our law forbidding slavery to checkmate any oppression, and render illegal any attempt at human bondage. From letters we have received, and from the tone adopted by the Southern papers, we can entertain no doubt but that at the earliest opportunity the system of peonage, which is a characteristic of Mexico, will be transported into the Southern States.

The empire of MAXIMILIAN has set us an example as to how a Government, while it has forbidden slavery, can establish a system as conducive to tyranny and oppression as any code of servitude existing at the time of Saxon serfdom, or among the captives of the Bey of Tunis. How this can be done is shown by an able message from Secretary SEWARD, in reply to a resolution of the Senate. We will see how the plan which was adopted in Mexico worked on the 10th of September. Hon W. H. CORWIN, acting Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Mexico, forwarded to the Secretary of State a series of decrees from MAXIMILIAN relative to the status of the black emigrants who should be induced to emigrate to that country. The following regulations are the most important, as they form the framework for the establishment of peonage. Although it is declared that every person, upon touching Mexican soil, becomes free, yet the succeeding provision rendered null the original assertion. Each "laborer" is bound to join himself to a master, and to contract with him for a series of years, not less than five, nor more than ten. In return for his labor he is to receive wages, one-fourth of which are to be deposited in a bank of the employer. If he (the "laborer") should become indebted to his proprietor during these ten years, he can be held in bonds until the amount of indebtedness is cancelled. By such an arrangement it is evident that with but little difficulty the whole life of the servant could be made one long bondage.

The feudal system has been transplanted to our times. The serf is compelled to attach himself to some lord, who agrees to give him a miserable pittance, and finally, in a fit of starvation and need, he sells his birthright of freedom for a mess of pottage. The same system against which the Government of the United States is protesting because of its establishment in Mexico to-day, is being gradually brought into full force within the bounds of our own territory, under aggravating circumstances.

The South, with that ability which has always characterized its leaders, immediately upon the failure of their Rebellion determined to be victorious, not by force, but by fraud, deceit, sycophancy, and unscrupulous falsehood. In this they have been successful. The Freedmen's Bureau compels the blacks to hire themselves to some master, to contract to work for him at a rate of wages totally inadequate. Should they fall in debt, which they undoubtedly will, then it is the duty of the State Legislature to make all needful laws. Of course the white contractor should not be injured by loss of money, consequently the black will have to work off his debt. As the rate he receives is not sufficient to support him, his burden, like that of Atlas, will be constantly increasing: he will never once reach to freedom, but see it gradually receding from him, despite all his efforts. In ten years the whole black population will be working off their debts, under the power of the employer, for either he must continue to labor and be oppressed, or else be arrested for debt, and spend his days in a county jail.

Thus will we have the accursed system re-established over all the South. We may call it peonage, or indebtedness, or justice, or whatever soft sounding name may be desired, but it is slavery, as iniquitous and as unjust as that of Barbary or South Carolina ten years ago. Though Satan appear in the guise of an angel of light, yet is he as evil and as powerful as when his costume is the traditionary hoofs and horns. Because human servitude is disguised, it is only the more dangerous, for if it appears in its native hideousness, then the Christian sentiment of our country would kill it, but when masked and sugar-coated it may be endured.

The action of the State Department in protesting against the establishment of peonage in Mexico; is proper. Is worthy of a free and liberty loving people but let charity begin at home. Let us not only save Mexico from such a curse, but be careful that while we are endeavoring to cure another we get not the disease ourselves. The cunning and darkness with which the leaders of the late insurgent States commenced their efforts, would, had it been persevered in, have secured their triumph. But drunken with their first successes, they laid aside the veil of humility, and claimed as a right what they might have got by supplication. To-day we see their designs, and warn our authorities against them. We have guaranteed freedom to an ignorant and helpless people. Let us make good our word, and not, having redeemed them from slavery, give them over to the curse of peon servitude—having dragged them from the jaws of Charybdis, dash them on the jutting of rock Scylla.

Let Justice be Done!

THE recent conviction of young KETCHUM, charged with the commission of a gigantic crime, and the inconsiderable punishment which a jury of his countrymen have meted out to him, indicates a leniency upon the part of the people that is neither praiseworthy nor commendable. We have arrived at a period when unscrupulous rascals who have means at their command, are licensed by law to act almost without control and freed from any responsibility. In the KETCHUM affair, a fast youth is permitted to peculate a vast sum from his own father, and the offended law visits upon him four years and six months; while in a neighboring city a poor man, with a family to support, was sentenced to the county jail for eight months for the frightful crime of appropriating a ham! In our own city, a young gentleman connected both with the bar and the military service has been twice convicted of manipulating bounty papers to his own advantage, and twice pardoned; when every day the dock of the Quarter Sessions is crowded with poor wretches only guilty of taking feloniously—something to eat. There have been within the past year or two immense bank defalcations, frauds, and swindles in this city, that have been most mysteriously covered up. One of the clerks of a prominent bank departed the city, and, after being arrested, his case has quietly subsided, and sank from public view. An officer of one of our public institutions takes out of the vaults a considerable amount of coin, and the matter is hushed up by his principal refunding the sum and quashing indictments. A prominent broker absconds with $26,000, and is never heard of more.

These are a few of the delightful uncertainties of the law. If the poor go astray and are overtaken in a fault, it is essentially important that an example should be made, not in a vindictive spirit, but for the benefit of others who may contemplate treading like devious paths. They are the Pariahs, the Ishmaels of society. Their hand is against every man's, and every man's hand is against theirs. But if a kid-gloved and brown-stone scoundrel insinuates his hand and abstracts from your safe the hard earned results of a life of toil and industry, a benevolent and magnanimous public sentiment grows maudlin over youthful indiscretions, and charges the fault to an overflow of animal spirits. Not many years ago a scion of Kentucky murdered a poor schoolmaster, and a Hardin county jury excused the unfortunate act because MATT. WARD was a man of mettle and of fiery temperament.

The faith of the people is beginning to waver, and many are beginning to doubt whether trial by jury is really a public benefit. A rich rascal scarcely ever receives the just reward of his guilt; there are too many loopholes in the meshes of the law through which the most obese and bloated blackguard can escape from punishment. There is great need for an example, and we have an idea that a million-dollar thief sent to the penitentiary for twenty years would be more beneficial to the morals of the community than the conviction of a thousand shoplifters and pickpockets who lack the wherewithal to make their crimes appear venal.

—The typhus fever has broken out among the animals in the Jardin d'Acclimation, Paris, and two gazelles and six yaks died of the disease. They were buried twenty feet below the surface of the ground.

—There are not churches enough in Yorkshire, England, to accommodate the increasing population, although one hundred and eighty-six new ones have been erected in the diocese of Ripon during the last twenty-seven years.

—A few weeks ago the vestry room of Christ Church, Watney street, London, was broken into by thieves, and all the drawers broken open, as well as the cash box in which the communion alms were kept. The money was taken, but the box was left behind.

—An arm-chair of Voltaire's has lately been sold in Paris for two thousand francs. It is of highly varnished wood, square-backed, and covered with velvet, which was once green. To the arms are fixed two movable desks in Japan lacquer, which join in front and form a little table containing two drawers.

—The Princess of Wales lately passed her twenty-first birthday, and the event was duly celebrated at Sandringham, her country seat, by a dinner to the peasantry of the vicinity, at which the Prince of Wales proposed his wife health. He presented the lady also on the occasion with a pair of Shetland ponies as a birthday gift. The Queen sent to her daughter-in-law an elegant bronze statue of the Prince Consort.

—John S. Rarey, the famous horse-tamer, is suffering from a severe attack of paralysis. He resides at Groveport, Ohio.

—In Minnesota, for a few days past, the railroad trains have stopped running, the thermometer indicating 24 degrees below zero.

—The Bishop of Lincoln has come out against the pew-renting system. He thinks that the possession of pews, "leavens devotion with selfishness."

—A merchant named Westfield, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was frozen to death near Boone, on the 13th. A stage driver and a telegraph operator had their limbs frozen at the same time.

Benjamin Phinney, a wealthy farmer, at Rockport, Ill., was recently poisoned to death with strychnine by his fifth wife, a pretty girl, whom he married six weeks ago.

—Henry Giles' lecture on the Compensations of War, was read before a large Boston audience on Tuesday evening, by Mr. F. G. Nichols, of England, who is reading Mr. Giles' lecture for his benefit.

—The Leavenworth papers say that the Directors of Butterfield's Overland Despatch Company have decided to place a strong force of resolute, well-armed men on their Smoky Hill route, for the protection of their coaches, trains, passengers, stock, etc.

—Among the hard-working officials is General Spinner, United States Treasurer, who is at his desk early and late, often eating his meals in the Treasury, and always sleeping there. The General has addressed a circular to the heads of Bureaus, complaining that errors of clerks often occasion such delays to the persons presenting the incorrect accounts, besides much labor in his office for their correction. He has permission to commence on the 1st of January to keep a record in his office of all errors, embracing all the particulars in regard to their concurrence that can be ascertained. A report will be made up at the close of each month for the inspection of the Secretary, and the head of each Bureau will be notified of the mistakes made by the clerks of that Bureau.

—A bill favored by the regulars is to be introduced in Congress. It provides for an army of 100,000 men. Regiments, infantry and cavalry, to be three battalions, 800 men each, 2400 maximum strength. Artillery to have 12 batteries to each regiment. This bill provides for a reorganization of the staff. The heads of four chief bureaus—Adjutant, Inspector, Quartermaster, and Commissary—to be major-generals; the others brigadiers. Staff vacancies to be filled from the line officers having the right to apply for such, and passing, as in the French service, through a certain period of service in each arm. The grand staff is to consist of one general, four lieutenant-generals, and four major-generals. The army to be divided into four corps. The territory into four divisions. Of course these latter to be commanded by the lieutenant-generals. Brevets of this grade to be limited to two. The pay is to be arranged so that all allowances be merged in the pay proper. The general to receive a salary equivalent to that now received by Grant, $13,000. The lieutenant-generals about $8000. The major-generals, $5000. The brigadier-generals, $3500. Colonels, $3000, and so on down to second lieutenants, whose pay is to be $1600. Staff officers will receive additional pay of from $50 to $200, according to grade and rank. Such is the outline of the proposed bill.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF CHARLES H. HAMRICK.—We, the undersigned have formed a limited or special partnership under the provisions of the several acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania relating thereto, upon the following terms and conditions:—

First. The said partnership is to be conducted under the name of CHARLES H. HAMRICK.

Second. The general nature of the business to be carried on is that of importing, buying, and selling by wholesale, Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Goods, and the place of business to be within the city of Philadelphia.

Third. The general partner is CHARLES H. HAMRICK residing at No 1231 N. SEVENTH Street, city of Philadelphia.

Fourth. The special partner is HART A. LEAVITT, residing on West Walnut lane, Germantown, Twenty-second Ward of the city of Philadelphia who has actually contributed and put into the common stock of said partnership twenty thousand dollars in goods and merchandise, consisting of Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Goods, appraised at said value by an appraiser duly appointed and qualified for that purpose by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, according to law.

Fifth. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January eighteen hundred and sixty-six (1866), and to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty seven (1867).

CHAS. H. HAMRICK,
General Partner.
H. A. LEAVITT
Special Partner.

1 2 tu6t

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of HAMRICK & LEAVITT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Settlements will be made by either partner, at the old stand, No. 30 N. FOURTH Street.

CHARLES H. HAMRICK,
HART A. LEAVITT.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 2 3t

NOTICE.—JAMES H. WILSON AND EDWARD HUTCHINSON have this day been admitted as partners in our house. The firm name will hereafter be EVANS, HASSALL & CO.

We have connected a Dress Trimmings Department with our Military Business, and will open a new stock of goods about February 1.

1 1 6t EVANS & HASSALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Partnership heretofore existing between WILMER ATKINSON and C. P. BARTLESON, under the name of WILMER ATKINSON & CO., is hereby DISSOLVED, by mutual consent. All accounts of the firm to be settled by WILMER ATKINSON, who will continue the NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, at No 611 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

January 1, 1866. 1 1 3t

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership, under the firm of MILLWARD & WINEBRENER, for the purpose of conducting the Manufacturers' Findings Business, at No. 118 MARKET Street.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
DAVID S. WINEBRENER.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. 1 1 3t*

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day associated with them F. LEIBRANT, JR., and will continue the Stove and Hollowware business under the same name as heretofore.

LEIBRANT & McDOWELL.

January 1, 1866. 1 1 3t*

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 1, 1866.—WE have this day admitted EDWARD R. FELL to an interest in our business, which will be continued under the name of

1 1 3t* REESE D. FELL & SONS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF "THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY," No 12 North THIRD Street.

THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY RECORD, for 1866, will be published early in January, and can be furnished to subscribers in ample time for the spring trade.

The RECORD has been regularly issued for a number of years, and is now regarded as the most reliable and extensive book of ratings published.

Our forthcoming book will contain the names of Merchants, Bankers, and Manufacturers in every city, town, and village throughout the North, *and the Merchants in the principal cities and towns in the South will also be fully reported.*

The Commercial Agency has been in successful operation since 1854.

A branch office has recently been opened in this city, where a full report can be had of almost every business man in the United States and British Provinces.

Merchants and Manufacturers, doing a credit business, are requested to call and examine the reports in the office before subscribing elsewhere.

C. LESLIE REILLY,
No 12 North THIRD Street,
Philadelphia.

1 1 6t*

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA December 9, 1865.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the same place and on the same day, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the general interests of the institution.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
12 9 stuth tl 10 Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1865.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 9 stuth 10t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

FRANKFORD, December 27, 1865.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 and 2.

12 19 tu8 WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

—John S. Rarey, the famous horse-tamer, is suffering from a severe attack of paralysis. He resides at Groveport, Ohio.

—In Minnesota, for a few days past, the railroad trains have stopped running, the thermometer indicating 24 degrees below zero.

—The Bishop of Lincoln has come out against the pew-renting system. He thinks that the possession of pews, "leavens devotion with selfishness."

—A merchant named Westfield, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was frozen to death near Boone, on the 13th. A stage driver and a telegraph operator had their limbs frozen at the same time.

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—The Leavenworth papers say that the Directors of Butterfield's Overland Despatch Company have decided to place a strong force of resolute, well-armed men on their Smoky Hill route, for the protection of their coaches, trains, passengers, stock, etc.

—Among the hard-working officials is General Spinner, United States Treasurer, who is at his desk early and late, often eating his meals in the Treasury, and always sleeping there. The General has addressed a circular to the heads of Bureaus, complaining that errors of clerks often occasion such delays to the persons presenting the incorrect accounts, besides much labor in his office for their correction. He has permission to commence on the 1st of January to keep a record in his office of all errors, embracing all the particulars in regard to their concurrence that can be ascertained. A report will be made up at the close of each month for the inspection of the Secretary, and the head of each Bureau will be notified of the mistakes made by the clerks of that Bureau.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MAHONING COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mahoning Coal Company, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT,
C. F. NORTON.
DIRECTORS,
C. F. NORTON,
F. A. GODWIN,
HARRY WALTER,
D. K. SHOEMAKER, of Mauch Chunk,
CHARLES PARRISH, of Wilkesbarre.
TREASURER
FRANK WALTER.

FRANK WALTER,
1 2 tuth3t Secretary.

OFFICE EVANS FARM OIL COMPANY, No. 112 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Evans Farm Oil Company will be held at their office, No. 112 South THIRD Street, on WEDNESDAY, January 17th, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time a proposition will be submitted to reduce the capital stock to ($90,000) ninety thousand dollars.

D. P. CUBBERLEY, President.

H. A. STILES,
P. F. CLAYTON,
F. MILLETT. } Directors.

1 2 tu 31*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. JANUARY 2, 1866.

Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY next, the 8th instant, for the conveyance of prisoners by VAN from the several POLICE STATIONS, from January 15, 1866, to December 31, 1866, in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance approved December 23, 1865 entitled "An ordinance to make an appropriation to the Department of Police for the year 1866." Particular information of route, and regulations of service, can be obtained by application at this office.

By order of the Mayor.

SAMUEL G. RUGGLES,
1 2 3t Chief of Police.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1865.

The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st of January, 1866, will be paid on presentation at the Office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, Banker, No. 57 S. THIRD Street.

W. H. KEMBLE,
1 1 3t Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1865.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1865.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 60t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA December 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, December 16, and reopened on Tuesday, January 9, 1866.

A Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is hereby declared on the Preferred and Common stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash or Coupon stock at par, at the option of the holder, on and after the 30th inst., to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 16th inst. All payable at this office.

12 12 17t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 ½ AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 12 15

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—A useful, valuable, and delightfully acceptable present for Christmas would be a bottle of that fragrant Hair Tonic and Beautifier, *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian*. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In *Turkey* in *France*, in *England*, in *America*, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the *"ne plus ultra"* of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all *metallic poisons*, that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, Wholesale,

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
DYOTT & CO.,
Principal Depot for United States and Canadas.
JAYES PALMER & CO.,
No. 439 Market street,
12 5 tuths3m Philadelphia.

PERRY & CO.'S STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.

Famous for Style, Elegance, and Low Prices.

CABINET ORGANS, CABINET ORGANS, CABINET ORGANS, CABINET ORGANS.

These truly beautiful Instruments (made *only* by Mason & Hamlin) are inimitable in their flute-like quality of tone, and have attained a celebrity in this country and Europe never equalled by any other reed instrument.

For sale only by J. E. GOULD,
12 5 SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

IMPORTANT

TO THE

STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

REVENUE EXTENSIONS

SILVER MINING COMPANY

OF

NEVADA.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

DIVIDED INTO 50,000 SHARES.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10 Per Share.

The Directors having secured the following valuable properties situated upon LANDER HILL, Lander County, Nevada to wit:—

ON LANDER HILL,

RICHARDS LEDGE	2000	FEET,
W. E. JOHNSTON LEDGE	2000	"
COPPER HARBOR "	2000	"
N. S. PENNOCK "	2000	"
VALLEY VEIN "	2000	"
TAYLOR "	2000	"
FARRELEL "	2400	"
TYSON "	2000	"
MACKINAW "	2400	"
MINER'S JOY "	2400	"
CHLORINE "	2400	"
SULPHURET "	2400	"
UNION TRUST "	2400	"
MARQUETTE "	2400	"
HOUGHTON "	2400	"
QUAKER CITY "	2400	"
ASSOCIATED "	2400	"
ANNA SWAN "	2400	"
	40,400	"

Consisting of Eighteen different Ledges or Mines, and amounting in the aggregate to about 40,000 feet, together with the

HOPKINS TUNNEL,

Which is already opened about 200 feet. Work upon this Tunnel is now being prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and will CUT IN ITS COURSE ALL THE ABOVE-NAMED LEDGES, and also the *Revenue*, *Providentia*, *Savage*, *Morgan and Muncey*, *Hooker*, *North Star*, and in fact all Ledges situated upon Lander Hill. These properties have been secured from the original locators, and only could be done by giving them a large interest in the Company. Uniting these properties with the Revenue Extension without increasing the Capital Stock, or the price per share, stamps this as one of the best enterprises ever offered to the public.

Samples of the Ore and Maps of the Property, and for further particulars, apply at the Office, No. 55 S. THIRD STREET. 12 29 4p

JOHN C. CLARK & SON,

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS,

No. 230 DOCK STREET.

A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST QUALITY

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

Constantly on hand.

BLANK BOOKS of every description ruled and bound to order.

Cap, Letter, and Note Papers, Official Letter and Note Envelopes, Copying Presses, Cancelling Stamps, and a full assortment of

Office and Counting-House Stationery.

Lithographic Checks, Drafts, Notes, Certificates of Stock, etc., done to order.

Custom House and Commercial Blanks.

INSURANCE, BANK, AND MERCANTILE PRINTING. 11 19 6p

A. T. LANE,

OFFERS FOR SALE

DOMESTIC FLEECE WOOL,

DOMESTIC TUB WOOL,

CALIFORNIA WOOL,

MESTIZA WOOL,

CAPE WOOL.

No. 126 CHESNUT STREET,

11 9 6p PHILADELPHIA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.]

CONFLLAGRATION THIS MORNING.

Destructive Fire on Chesnut Street

IMMENSE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

Loss Quarter of a Million Dollars.

Howard & Harnden's Express Building in Ruins.

Rockhill & Wilson's Clothing Store a Wreck

BILLIARD AND CONCERT SALOONS FLOODED OUT.

A Large Number of Buildings Damaged and Burned.

A GENERAL ALARM SOUNDED.

Activity and Gallantry of the Firemen.

A HARVEST FOR THE THIEVES.

A SCORE OF THEM ARRESTED.

Scenes of Thrilling and Curious Interest.

But yesterday we printed the annual report of the Fire and Police Telegraph operators, and chronicled with satisfaction the gratifying fact that during the past year only two general alarms had been rung. To-day we are called upon to record one of the most destructive conflagrations that has visited Philadelphia for many years. Last evening was the fifteenth anniversary of the great fire when Hart's building and the Shakespeare building, and other contiguous property around Sixth and Chesnut streets, were reduced to ruins. On that occasion the weather was so extremely cold that the hand-engines and the water in the hose became frozen. Many of the firemen were badly frost-bitten, and several persons were killed. The recurring anniversary last night will henceforth be scarcely less memorable.

About half-past 12 o'clock this morning, when Chesnut street was well-nigh deserted by the gay throngs of promenaders that had been out "to see New Year's night," a curl of flame was seen issuing from a second story window of the immense four-storied stone building No. 607 Chesnut street. The first story was occupied as the office of the Howard & Harnden Express Company. The second floor was tenanted by J. H. Simons, manufacturer of and dealer in photographers' chemicals and materials. The basement was occupied as a wine cellar by Richard Penistan. The entire building had passed into the possession of the Bulletin Association. It was about to be converied into a newspaper and printing office, and to that end extensive alterations had been projected.

When the curl of flame was seen, the cry of "Fire! Fire!" rang out on the still night air, and a dozen men, all breathless with excitement, ran to the Central Police Station, only a square distant. Scarce half a minute had elapsed ere the deep tones of the State House bell were booming the alarm throughout the length and breadth of the slumbering city.

At the Central Station there was, as there always is at this unseasonable hour, a large force of the corps reportorial present, waiting for something to "turn up." The news that a clothing store was on fire of course awakened the liveliest feelings of solicitude in the bosoms of the fraternity, who, one and all, rushed to the rescue. Many of them, unmindful of their professional duties in such an emergency, lent all their energies to the saving of the goods. The police officers, too, a large force of whom were immediately on hand, exerted themselves to the utmost, amid scorching flames and stifling smoke, to rescue as much of the portable property as possible.

A number of the most active and efficient fire companies in the city are located in this vicinity, and three minutes had scarcely elapsed from the outbreak of the flames before hose-carriages and snorting engines came rattling and dashing to the scene of tumult. The stout doors were broken in with vigorous axes, and the thick black smoke poured out.

Immediately that ingress to the burning building was obtained, great stacks of overcoats, armloads of doeskin and cassimere pants, vests of the latest cut and richest material, were seized upon, and carried off violently to the police station. A few soulless thieves of course were present—they never fail to see an opportunity—and attempted to appropriate new suits to their private uses. The police officers, however, amid all the confusion and excitement of bells ringing, and smoke rolling, and men shouting, and flames roaring and crackling, kept their eyes and wits about them, and arrested three of the thievish individuals.

In five minutes time Chesnut street, for several squares, was a Babel of steam engines and apparatus of every kind. Front and rear the firemen attacked the flames with axes, ladders, and most powerful streams of water. When the heavy windows had been broken in on Jayne street, the flames burst forth in terrific fury. The ladders of the Washington Hose Hook and Ladder Company took fire, and the men were forced to fall back for a moment, but speedily they had their ladders reset, and torrents of water were poured into the devoted building, but with little effect.

An immense storage of goods was on the ground and second floors of the building in which the fire broke out, and as the greater portion of the packages were inclosed in pine boxes, and were of light and combustible material, the flames spread rapidly. The firemen had no opportunity whatever to extinguish the flames until they had acquired such headway that it was a matter of impossibility.

At one o'clock the scene became one of imposing grandeur. The burning building was very high, and the flames towered far above, showing cinders and fiery flakes for squares around. The State House bell at this time rang a general alarm, and straightway all the engines and hose carriages in the city were speeding to the spot.

The carrying out of the clothing and other goods still continued. All the offices in the "Row" were thrown open for their storage, and even Independence Hall became a depot of reception temporarily.

By a quarter to 2 o'clock the building No. 607 Chesnut street had been completely gutted. Then the cornice and the upper portion of the front wall fell outward with a terrible crash, and a cry of alarm ran through the crowd, in apprehension that a loss of life was involved in the unexpected accident. So far as we have heard, however, the apprehension was unfounded.

The buildings on the south side of Chesnut street now became much heated, and heavy and continuous streams of water were poured upon them with good effect.

There would seem to be scarcely a doubt that the fire originated in the second story of No. 607 Chesnut street, occupied by Mr. Simons. A large quantity of chemicals were stored in this place, and shortly after the fire was discovered a number of explosions were heard, which is supposed to have proceeded from these chemicals, and to have scattered the fire in all directions.

The establishment of Linford & Lukens, Co., at the corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, is a total wreck, the doors and windows being entirely demolished. The fire did not extend to this store, and consequently their loss arises principally from stealage and the damage done to the goods by removal. The light goods appropriate to a gentleman's furnishing store were very easily carried away, and a large amount have not yet been discovered. There is no doubt that many articles of value were taken by the horde of thieves that were upon the ground.

The police were vigilant, and made a large number of arrests of suspicious persons, some of whom were in firemen's equipments, but no caution or care could prevent the loss of much property. This morning the store was a scene of ruin; broken glass was scattered over the floor, and the debris covered the apartment. Whatever was saved was taken to the Sheriff's Office, in the row, and the Central Police Station, but in such a damaged condition as to be almost worthless. The loss here cannot be less than $10,000, and is not insured. The upper portions of this building were not materially damaged, except from water. Glenn's saloon, in the basement, was not disturbed, but suffered some from water.

The clothing establishment of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605, suffered greatly. The upper portions of the fine building are entirely burned, the whole roof having been consumed. This firm had been but recently refitted in fine style, and largely increased their business. There was an immense stock of ready-made clothing of all kinds on hand, a considerable portion of which was removed in a damaged condition. The whole establishment was flooded with water, and presented this morning a most desolate appearance. They had a large quantity of goods stolen during the course of removal, and much of the uncut cloths were ruined by water. It is estimated that the loss in this single store will reach $70,000, though at present it is impossible to state the actual damage. The public who have long known the firm can readily imagine the destruction which occurred.

The large clothing store of Perry & Co., next door to the building in which the fire broke out, was also greatly damaged by water, although the fire was subdued before it made any headway there. The injury here is altogether from water, and will amount to about $25,000. Nearly the whole of their stock of clothing is drenched with water and practically ruined. There was but little if anything stolen here, the thieves having too much to do at other places.

Messrs. Perry & Co., No. 609 Chesnut street, whose store was considerably damaged by fire and water last night, will hereafter conduct their business at No. 303 Chesnut street, until they can find an establishment which will suit their immense business patronage.

The damage done to the buildings is principally confined to that of Rockhill & Wilson, the Commonwealth, and the one in which the fire broke out. Much of it will have to be taken down and entirely rebuilt. Some of the walls look dangerous at present, but all proper precautions are being taken to render the lives of citizens secure. It is impossible to say at present what the amount of loss is, but it will probably reach a quarter of a million. It was one of the finest business blocks in the city, and its blackened walls present a sad spectacle to-day.

BUILDING NO. 607.

In consequence of the great confusion this morning it was impossible to obtain an accurate account of the losses and insurances of the different parties. As already stated the fire originated in the Cowperthwait Building, Nos. 607 and 609. The structure was a five-story one, with a Pictou stone front and extending back to Jayne street. No. 607 was owned by the "Bulletin Association," and was valued at $60,000, upon which there is an insurance of $15,000.

The front basement of No. 607 was occupied by R. Penistan's ale and liquor vaults, and the back portion was used for storage purposes by the Harnden's, Howard's, Howard & Co.'s, and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express companies. The first floor was occupied by these different companies for offices, the back portion being used as a freight depot. Nearly all the valuable books, papers, etc., were removed in safety. The money packages were all stored in the fire-proof in the front portion of the first floor, and are safe. The greater part of the freight was also removed in safety.

The second-story of No. 607 was occupied by John H. Simons, manufacturer of photograph materials. He had a large quantity of chemicals on hand, all of which were destroyed. The third and fifth stories of the same building were occupied by Herbert, Oesterle & Bauer, manufacturers of trimmings. The fourth floor was occupied by Joseph A. Speel, book binder.

The main portion of his establishment was on the fourth floor of No. 609, the two rooms communicating by an iron door. The department in No. 607 was known as the sheet-room, and is a total wreck. The losses in No. 607 are all heavy, and are covered principally by insurance distributed among different companies.

BUILDING NO. 609.

Building No. 609, forming a portion of the Cowperthwait Building, belongs to Amos Hollingsworth, of New England. The upper portion of this building sustained considerable damage, but was saved from total destruction by iron doors with which it communicated with No. 607. The basement of No. 609 was occupied as a concert saloon.

The second story of No. 609 was occupied by Messrs. Schrack & Bruce as a billiard saloon The tables were ruined by water, and the apartment otherwise damaged. The loss, however is fully covered by insurance in the Royal and other companies. The principal loss of the firm consists in liquors and cigars, which were carried off by the thieves.

The front portion of the third story is occupied by Geo. Dabbs & Co. dealers in photograph materials. This firm suffered considerably by water, but their loss is fully covered by insurance in the Reliance and other companies. The rear portion of this same floor is occupied by F. Moras' lithographic printing establishment. Mr. Moras was just moving in and had not as extensive stock on hand as he otherwise would. The place was damaged seriously by water.

The fourth floor, as already stated, was the main apartment of James A. Speel, bookbinder. His loss by water to machinery, presses and sheets, is pretty well covered by insurance.

The fifth story was occupied by John H. Harman, bookbinder, whose loss by water will not be serious.

BUILDING NOS. 603 AND 605.

This building, occupied entire by Messrs. Rockhill & Wilson, clothiers, sustained the greatest damage. It was a four-story structure, with brown-stone front, extending back to Jayne street. The upper part was completely burned out, and the whole building deluged with water. The loss of the firm on the building, which they own, and the stock, will, it is thought, reach fifty thousand dollars. The building is insured in the Fire Association, Hand-in-Hand, Pennsylvania, and other city companies. The stock is also covered by insurance. The firm sustained considerable loss in the removal of goods, large quantities being stolen. Numerous parties detected in the act of stealing were arrested, and their names will be found below.

THE COMMONWEALTH BUILDING,

owned by Dr. David Jayne, made a narrow escape. It sustained some loss by water. The structure is occupied by numerous parties, the principal occupants being Gregory & Mumford, who have a commercial college in the building. All the occupants suffered some by water, and their business will be considerably interrupted by the mishap.

THE LOSS,

when finally estimated, will reach nearly a quarter million of dollars, which is very nearly all covered by insurance. As stated, much damage was sustained in the removal of goods. Much of the clothing rescued has been more or less soiled, and will have to be sold at a reduced figure, thus footing up the total loss to about the estimate given above.

WHOLESALE STEALING.

Never, within our recollection, was so much pilfering carried on, and never before was there a better opportunity offered thieves than at this fire. The police were on the alert and made numbers of arrests, the Central Station being litterally filled with prisoners. All of the thieves who were arrested were caught with clothing, etc., belonging to Messrs. Rockhill & Wilson. The following are the arrests made:—

James Parley, residing in S. Eleventh street, caught with clothing in his possession.

George Miller, residing at Twenty-third and Callowhill streets, caught with clothing in his possession.

Patrick McMenamin, No. 917 Reed street, caught while in the act of putting a pair of pants on.

Patrick McGranigan, Sixth and Fitzwater, and Victor St. Clare, both arrested with clothing in their possession.

John H. Coovey, residing at No. 619 Cherry street, was arrested in the upper portion of Rockhill & Wilson's building, with numerous boxes of buttons. He was coming down stairs in custody with an officer when he threw his plunder away.

Henry Allman, residing at No. 142 N. Second street, was arrested loaded down with small articles. He had even a bunch of keys in his possession belonging to the firm.

Thomas McKean, residing at Sixth and Christian streets, was followed by an officer down Sixth street. McKean had a lounge in his possession belonging to Rockhill & Wilson. At Adelphi street he was overhauled, and said he was taking the property to a place of safety. When he took the lounge he had a hat of the Moyamensing Hose Company on his head. This he took off, and put on an old slouch hat which he had in his pocket. He evidently was prepared for something of this kind.

James Wallace, residing in Passyunk road, near Moyamensing Prison, had on a fire-coat, with no equipments, was detected by Mr. John Harrington, a very respectable member of the Philadelphia Engine Company, in the act of stealing. He was seized and handed into the custody of an officer.

John McClean, residing at Fifteenth and Shippen streets, was caught in the act of secreting a piece of cloth under his coat. He had on equipments of the Franklin Hose Company. The prisoner had been busily engaged in removing goods from the burning building, and had rendered efficient service, but in the end was tempted to steal.

Numerous other parties were seen carrying off goods, but the police were so busy in attending to other duties that they had scarcely the time to arrest any others than those with whom they came in direct contact.

All those arrested had a hearing this morning before Alderman Beitler, and were held in $1500 each for their appearance at the present term of the Quarter Sessions.

Three professional thieves, who were also arrested in the crowd, will have a hearing this afternoon.

RESIGNATION OF AN ACCOMPLISHED OFFICER.—George C. Franciscus, Esq., so long and favorably known to our citizens as the enterprising and urbane Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, resigned his office at the close of the year, much to the regret of all who had ever transacted business with this gentleman. Mr. Franciscus has been connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from its organization, and had filled the position named for many years past with marked ability, and to the entire satisfaction of the Company and the public. He is now recognized as one of the most accomplished and successful railway managers of our State. We learn that Mr. Franciscus has been contemplating this step for some time, the onerous duties and heavy responsibilities incident to a faithful discharge of the functions of the office having begun to make inroads upon his health. He has accepted the post of General Agent of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad in this city, which gives him general supervision of the transportation department, a position for which he is no less qualified than the one he has just vacated.

The vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Franciscus has been filled by the appointment of S. P. Darlington, Esq., who has had a long connection with the road, and has been selected on account of his superior qualifications. Those having business to transact with him will find Mr. Darlington an affable and obliging officer.

LICENSES TO PAWNBROKERS.—The following licenses to pawnbrokers were granted by the Mayor yesterday:—John Rettew, Abraham Nathans, S. Nathans, Henry Marcus, Samuel Nathans, Henry Levy, Davison & Browning, Joseph McReal, Andrew O'Kane, Jacob Marcus, S. M. Friedenburg, S. R. Friedenburg, L. E. Friedenburg, Mathias Kaas, Isaac Isaacs.

LONDON PICTORIALS.—A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, has sent us the latest numbers of *All the Year Round, Once-a-Week, Cassell's Illustrated Paper*, etc., for which our thanks are due.

A SEASONABLE WARNING —

Wise people have said
That he who in bed
Lingers late upon New Year's Day,
Will, till the year's fled,
Keep up the same loaferish way.

And he who does ill-drest appear
On January's first,
Will be a sloven all the year;
So, to avoid this worst
Of fates, yet pay a price but small,
Go, be new clad at Tower Hall!

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

Useful and Acceptable Presents.
Prices greatly reduced to suit the times.
Goods sold at lower prices than for several years.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains, Window Shades,
Window Curtains, Window Shades,
Window Curtains, Window Shades,
Window Curtains, Window Shades,
Window Curtains, Window Shades,
Window Curtains, Window Shades.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 719 Chesnut street,
No 719 Chesnut street.

HOW HAPPY would the girls have been,
Who used to stitch, and weave, and spin,
If, in their day, they could have seen
The beauties of the Florence.

The most perfect, the most reliable; therefore the cheapest Sewing-machine in the world. For sale at No. 630 Chesnut street. No charge for instruction, whether you purchase or not.

OPERA CLOAKS, OPERA JACKETS,—
Opera Cloaks with Hoods.
White Opera Cloaks.
Fancy Colored Opera Cloaks.
Opera Scarfs of Camels' Hair.
A large assortment now open at
PROCTOR'S,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

NO MATTER whether poor or rich,
Your fingers were not made to stitch,
When you can buy a Florence, which
Will cost so little money.

No family can afford to be without a Florence. The best Sewing-machine in the world.

THE COMBINATION of ingredients used in making *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. The Troches are used always with good success, and are widely known as the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Throat Diseases, and Asthmatic troubles.

VALUABLE GIFTS are given out daily at No. 628 Chesnut street, to the purchasers of books. No one is charged more for books at this establishment than at the largest book stores in the city.

HOW HAPPY is the household where
Industrious habits banish care;
Where all the clothes the children wear
Are made upon the Florence.

The very best Sewing-machine in the world.

BOOKS are sold at the Gift-Book Store, No 628 Chesnut street, at regular prices and a gift worth from 50 cts. to $100 handed to each purchaser.

Since the "Night-Blooming Cereus" charmed the town,
Whole swarms of bogus perfumes have gone down.
Manufactured by Phalon & Son, No. 517 Broadway. Sold every where.

FOR THE various diseases induced by the present unseasonable weather, Hasheesh Candy offers the most speedy remedy. For sale by the druggists.

PRICES REDUCED —Persons desiring photographs of any style will find B. F. Reimer's artistic, natural, and life-like Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Avoid delay and disappointment by going early.

THE WINTER'S SNOWS.—AN ODE TO THE NEW YEAR.—

On the wintry snow!
When the north winds blow
On their pinions strong and high:
And the tempest shrouds,
With its sullen clouds,
The arch of the pleasant sky.

How soft and white,
Like a mantle light,
It falls on the hill and plain.
Where the flowerets day,
In the summer gay,
Were gemmed in the soft bright rain.

The gladsome child,
With its laughter wild,
Looks up in the frowning sky,
And the huge snow drifts,
And the wreaths and riffs
He hails with a gleaming eye.

O, the stirring sight
Is the tempest white,
When the winds of winter blow!
When wrapped in warm clothes,
From our head to our toes,
From the store of Charles Stokes & Co.

The Winter Clothing now selling at this house so rapidly is of a style superior to anything heretofore offered in this market.
N. B.—All goods marked "one price."

HASHEESH CANDY.—Coughs, Colds, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all throat and lung difficulties are soon conquered by Hasheesh Candy.

COUPONS due January 1, Gold and Silver, wanted; 5-20s and 7-30s bought and sold by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 South Third Street.

FOR ASTHMA, Rheumatism, Impotence, and all nervous diseases, use *Hasheesh Candy*. For sale by the druggists.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—All the new styles at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street.

VALUABLE GIFTS accompany each book purchased at No. 628 Chesnut street.

PIANO COVERS AND TABLE COVERS.—
Window Shades. Window Shades.
In every desirable style and color.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall, No. 719 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

BROWN—DUBASE.—On Christmas Eve, 1865, in the Church of the Evangelists, by the rector, Rev. Samuel Durborow, GEORGE W. BROWN to Miss ANNIE WEST DUBASE.

MELVILLE—PEEL.—October 5, 1865, by the Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D. D., Captain HARRY MELVILLE of New Orleans, La., to LIZZIE M. PEEL, of Philadelphia.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH.

HOLL—PIMLOTT.—On Christmas Eve, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. F. M. Reilly, Mr. GEORGE HOLL to Miss EMMA PIMLOTT.

Suddenly, on the 31st ultimo, of congestive chill, EMMA PIMLOTT, wife of George Holl.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No 704 N. Fifth street, Camden, N. J., on Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M. Funeral to proceed to Evergreen Cemetery.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—On the 31st ultimo, JOSEPH BRADLEY, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Bernley's Mill, Upper Darby, on Wednesday, the 3d instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Interment at the New Jerusalem Church.

HOFFNER.—On the 1st instant, after a long and suffering illness, SARAH A., daughter of Catharine and the late James B. Hoffner, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 1122 S. Second street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at the Lutheran Cemetery, Rope Ferry road.

KING.—On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. MARGARET J. KING, widow of the late David King, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No 1831 Frankford road, on Wednesday morning, the 3d instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

REED.—In Camden, on Tuesday morning, the 2d inst., WILLIAM J. REED, in the 63th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

HATS, HATS, HATS, HATS,
CAPS, CAPS, CAPS,
COLONEL HARRY B. M'CALLA,
(Has taken up "the Sword.")
JAYNE'S, JAYNE'S, JAYNE'S
COMMONWEALTH BUILDING,
No. 613 CHESNUT STREET,
The largest Stock,
The best Variety,
The latest Importations,
The quickest Sales, and
THE LOWEST PRICES
FOR CASH.
The only store in Hat or Cap Line with Prices marked in plain figures on every article.
No. 613 CHESNUT.
C. M'CALLA,

(Formerly CHESNUT above EIGHTH), solicits the patronage of old customers to the New Store, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. 11

STORE TOOLS, SUCH AS TINNED CHEESE Knives, Yardsticks, Truck Wheels, Sugar and Coffee Gimlets, Cotton Samplers, Bale Hooks, Ham, Cheese, and Butter Testers, Tap Borers, Box Chisels, Saws, Mallets, Hatchets, etc., for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

IF A PUDDING IS PROVED BY ITS EATING, why not a Clothes Wringer by its use? The widespread use of these labor and clothes-saving articles has placed the question of their usefulness and economy beyond cavil. Several of the best kinds are for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BOYS' TURNING LATHES AND CHESTS OF Tools, from $2 25 to $30 each; and Patent Handles, containing 20 Miniature Tools, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 12tf

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST., 3 NASSAU ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 12

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH STREET
At his old-established store,
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND
DEALER IN
FANCY FURS
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
My assortment of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing every variety that will be worn during the coming season.
Remember the name and number,
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET, above Seventh.
I have no partner or connection with any other store in this city. 10 2 4m5p

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!
No. 415 ARCH STREET.
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH'S
BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
MUFFS,
COLLARS,
CUFFS, ETC.
Russian Sable,
Hudson Bay Sable,
Mink Sable,
Chinchilla,
Ermine, Etc
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
10 5 3m No. 415 ARCH STREET.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
HENRY RASKE & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers
517 517
ARCH STREET, OF ARCH STREET
FANCY FURS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
We have now open for inspection to our customers and the public in general, a most complete assortment of Ladies and Children's Furs of all descriptions, which, for variety of quality and superiority of finish, cannot be excelled in the United States.
Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
REMEMBER
HENRY RASKE & CO.
No. 517 ARCH STREET. 10 8

JOHN A. STAMBACH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
No. 826 ARCH Street, Below Ninth,
Has now open a splendid variety of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS
Of every description, latest and most approved styles. [10 18 3m
Every article warrante as represented.

MUSLINS BY THE PIECE,
AT RETAIL,
AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES.
COTTON GOODS.
3,000 Yards Calico at 23 Cents.
20,000 Yards Calico at 25 Cents.
10,000 Yards Wide Chintzes at 28 to 33 Cents.
5 Bales Unbleached Muslins at 31 Cents.
10-4 Utica Sheetings.
10-4 Waltham Sheetings.
9-4 Pepperill Sheetings.
11-4 Unbleached Sheetings.
New York Mills.
Williamsville.
Wamsutta. [1 2 3m
5-4 Pillow Muslins.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Eighth and Market Sts.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, THIS Morning, in going from Sixth and Chesnut street to Third street, And Third street cars to Vine street, A ROLL OF 5 ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR U. S. NOTES.
The finder will receive the above reward by returning the money to No. 124 S. SIXTH Street. 12 2rp*

GEORGE D. WISHAM, No. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.
Having just completed the extensive repairs and alterations to my store, I have opened with a magnificent stock of new and beautiful goods, in which will be found—
Fine Black and Colored Alpacas.
Ribbed Silk and Wool Poplins, $1.
Plaid French Poplins, only $1.
Plain Silk and Wool Poplins.
Striped and Figured Poplins.
Plain All-Wool Poplins.
Bright Plaid Poplins.
Polka Dot Poplins.
A splendid assortment of French Merinoes, all shades.
A large variety of Dress Goods, from 37 to 75 cents.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Square and Long Shawls, Opera Flannels, all shades.
Shaker Flannels, yard wide, 75, 87½, $1.
For bargains call at WISHAM'S
One Price Dry Goods Store,
10 26thfs3m No. 7 N. EIGHTH street.

INSTRUCTION.
THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE
N. E. CORNER TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
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CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

SHOCKING AFFAIR IN NEW YORK.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon Officer Brodhead of the Thirteenth Precinct was informed by Mrs. Cosgrove, of No. 589 Grand street, that she had discovered four persons, friends of hers, dead in their apartments, No. 587 Grand street.

The officer upon entering the premises found one of the parties, Mrs. Rosanna Gahey, aged 65 years, and her grandson Francis, aged 4 years, dead. Two others, her son Francis, aged 23 years, and her daughter Nancy A. Gahey, aged 24 years, were still alive but unconscious. Dr. Bilvin, Police Surgeon, and Dr. Galvin were called in and succeeded in resuscitating the young man and woman, but the others were past all remedy. Neither of the surviving parties could give any account of the cause of their stupefaction.

As far as can be learned, Francis Gahey, who is a baker by trade, came home about 1 o'clock in the morning, and from that time until the next afternoon nothing was heard of them. A brother of the parties called there at 10 o'clock in the morning, but seeing the shutters closed, thought his friends must be sleeping later than usual, and went away. At about half-past 2 in the afternoon, Mrs. Cosgrove went to the door, and finding it unlocked, entered. Francis was sitting in a chair, apparently dead. The two women and the child were in bed, all seemingly in the repose of death. She at once gave the alarm to Officer Brodhead, as above related.

A small cooking stove in the room and a defective flue are the probable causes of the death of the parties. The room was a very small, ill-ventilated one, and it is supposed that the gas from the stove must have filled it, and produced suffocation. Coroner Grover was on hand and took a view of the bodies, and directed that nothing about the room should be disturbed until this morning, at which time an inquest will be held. Altogether it is a very singular case.—*N. Y. Tribune*, 1st.

THE WORCESTER COAL-GAS CASE—FURTHER PARTICULARS—MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES—A MURDER AND SUICIDE SUSPECTED.

From the Boston Post, December 30.

The citizens of Worcester were startled out of their propriety yesterday on account of the discovery of the death of a man named Artemus Ward and wife, who resided at No. 91 Main street. The bodies were discovered at 7 o'clock yesterday morning by the oldest of their five children, who immediately went to the next door neighbor, Mr. J. H. Raymore, and informed him of the fact. The father was found partially lying on his bed, and the mother was dressed and lying upon the floor near the bed. Word was at once sent to the authorities, and in about half an hour Dr. Woodward, city physician, made his appearance, and remarked that the unfortunate parties must have been suffocated from the coal gas, as there was a hot coal fire in the room. The windows were immediately thrown open, but all attempts to resuscitate the man and wife were unavailing. The bodies were cold in the embrace of death, and of course it was impossible to tell how long life had been extinct. In an adjoining room a servant girl and two children had slept upon the floor during the night; but it appears that the coal gas had had no effect upon either of them, although the two children, we were informed, were taken with slight vomiting about the time of the discovery of the dead father and mother. The remaining children slept in an upper room, and escaped the influence of the gas. But the fact that the two children and the servant girl were not seriously affected by the coal gas, and other circumstances which hung over the affair, would indicate that it was the intention of some fiend in human form to poison the whole family. As it was, the perpetrator, whether living or dead, was partially successful. It was also discovered that some time during the night the woman was heard to vomit, which circumstance is a very suspicious one. Other eminent physicians soon made their appearance in the room where the dead parents lay, among them Dr. O. Martin, who also agreed with Dr. Woodward that the deceased probably died from the effects of inhaling the gas. But there are many theories advanced in regard to the matter, and nothing short of a medical examination of the bodies will satisfy the public, which is considerably excited over the matter. The character of the deceased, Artemus Ward, is not an enviable one, and that of his wife is not above suspicion. Ward was a resident of Worcester for many years, and had always borne a bad name. He formerly kept a saloon near the Foster street depot, and had the day before moved on to Main street, and yesterday was to have opened a saloon there. He was a hard drinker, though not a vicious man, and had been in the House of Correction a number of times for offending the laws of the Commonwealth; and his open violation of the drinking law had attracted the notice of one of the State constables, who had but recently made out his papers of complaint against him for keeping a nuisance. His wife (his second one, and considerably younger) is represented as having also been a quarrelsome woman. Ward and his wife had lived unhappily together. About a year since she made an unsuccessful attempt to poison herself, and two years ago, it is stated, she threatened to poison her husband if she ever caught him again in a state of intoxication. It was shown that she purchased a quantity of opium at a druggist's, but it was not used in this affair, as it was found yesterday morning in the original paper, and its weight answered to that procured at the time. The woman was known to be an opium-eater, and it is conjectured that she clandestinely administered that powerful narcotic, or some other poisonous substance, to her husband and to two of her children. However, the whole affair is shrouded in mystery.

PARTICULARS OF THE BURNING OF THE "COMMONWEALTH"—A PASSENGER BELIEVED TO HAVE PERISHED.

From the Norwich Bulletin, December 30.

At 1½ o'clock Friday morning, about an hour and a half after the arrival of the steamer *Commonwealth* at her dock, in Groton, the depot at that place took fire in the oil-room, as we understand, from the upsetting of a lamp. The flames spread with such fearful rapidity that the whole building was in a light blaze in a very short time, and it was found impossible to check them. The depot was a large frame building with a tar and gravel roof, and consequently very inflammable. So rapid was the spread of the flames, that there was no time to draw out any of the long cars filled with freight, of which there were sixteen in the building, or even to save the empty cars, of which there were several waiting to be loaded. The passenger train had left at about 12½ o'clock, and from that time until the fire was discovered the crew had been unloading the freight from the boat, which on that trip was unusually heavy. Including the crew of the steamer, there were about twenty-five men in and about the depot when the fire was discovered, but all their efforts were powerless to check it. From the depot to the edge of the dock where the steamer lay, were two long covered sheds or passage-ways, through which passengers and freight passed from the boat to the cars. In an incredibly short space of time the fire had taken hold of these, and through them the flames rolled down and spread their forked tongues out towards the devoted *Commonwealth*. Captain Williams, who was roused at the first alarm, immediately got the pumps at work, and endeavored to move the steamer from the dock. An attempt was made to turn her wheel, but failed for lack of steam. The ferry-boat from New London crossed over, carrying at two trips five fire engines from the city, which were at once set to work to subdue the flames. Meantime all the efforts to move the steamer failed, as it was low water and she was hard aground. Fortunately nearly all the passengers had left the boat, only a few for New London or Norwich remaining on board. Of the latter was J. Dickinson Ripley, of this city, who was known to have been on board and to have retired to his room a short time before the alarm was given. Nothing has been heard of him since, and the painful conviction that he was suffocated in trying to escape from the flames has become almost a certainty. Captain Williams was with him until after the train left for Providence and Boston, when both retired. As soon as it became apparent that the boat was in danger, Captain Williams went to Mr. Ripley's state-room and rapped loudly on the door to arouse him. Receiving no answer to his call, and not believing it possible that any one could sleep in the midst of so much noise, he concluded that Mr. Ripley and come out and gone on the dock. Afterwards when he was outside of the state-room on the guard, directing the hose, he rapped on the window of Mr. Ripley's room with great violence, and called him, but receiving no answer, was confirmed in his opinion that he was gone ashore. Indeed, Captain Williams firmly believed that Mr. Ripley had gone ashore, crossed the river and gone home to Norwich, until upon inquiry at his mother's house, here, Friday morning, he found that nothing had been seen or heard of him. Since then no tidings have been had of him, and the painful conviction is forced upon us that he came to his death as we have stated.

The light upper works of the steamboat as soon as the flames touched them blazed up like tinder, and in less time than we are writing it, had spread to the magnificent saloons and cabins, and wrapped them in the splendor of conflagration. It was impossible to save hardly anything from the wreck. Mr. Samuel Carter, of this city, engineer, lost what wearing apparel he had on board, and others of the officers and crew were equally unfortunate. The boat burned to the water's edge, the walking-beam finally falling through the bottom, the boilers rolling off the guards, and the charred hull of what a few hours before was the magnificent steamer, sinking at the dock. The loss to the Providence and Stonington Railroad Company on the depot, cars, and other property, will amount to from $30,000 to $40,000, on which they have no insurance. There was a large amount of bony fish oil on the dock which had been sold by Colonel Hubbard and E. B. Morgan to I. C. Nickerson & Co., of Boston. This (some one hundred and twenty-five barrels in all) was destroyed. The loss on oil, it is thought, will reach nearly $5000, on which there was no insurance.

The *Commonwealth* was one of the staunchest and most capacious boats that ran on the Sound, and was equalled in size and elegance by only one, the *Metropolis*. Captain J. W. Williams has commanded her, and Samuel Carter has been chief engineer on her, ever since her first trip. Both these officers are citizens of Norwich.

In the fall of 1853 she was sold to the New Jersey Transportation Company, owners of the "People's Line," and was immediately placed on the Stonington, afterwards Groton Line. A short time ago, in the consolidation of various steamboat and railroad interests, she was sold, with the *Commodore* and *Plymouth Rock*, to the Merchants' Transportation Company, of Providence, a corporation organized by uniting the Merchants' and Neptune lines of steamers. The present owners paid for the steamers named $760,000. It was their intention in the course of a few weeks to remove the terminus of the line from Groton to Stonington. They were only awaiting the completion of new docks and depot at Stonington to make the transfer. This disaster will, of course, hasten the change, and the boats, after this week, will probably run between Stonington and New York, abandoning the Groton terminus entirely. J. Dickinson Ripley, who is believed to have perished in the flames of the steamer, was a son of the late Georege B. Ripley, of this city, and nephew of Governor Buckingham. He served during the war as hospital steward of the 18th C. V., and was mustered out with the regiment last summer. Since then he has been engaged in the study of medicine in the city of New York. He was coming home on a holiday visit to his friends, and being an intimate friend of Captain Williams, of the *Commonwealth*, took passage with him to Groton, intending to cross over to New London Friday morning, and take the early morning train to Norwich. On the passage to Groton he remained up until after midnight, and parted from Captain Williams to go to his room just after the train left for Boston. It is probable that he fell into a sound sleep, and, without being awakened by the noise, was suffocated by the smoke, which filled the state-room hall as soon as the fire struck the boat. Nothing was seen or heard of him on the boat or dock, and it is presumed that he died of suffocation, without having made an effort to escape. He was a young man of promise, and had he lived, would have adorned the profession of his choice.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Characteristics of his Life as Seen by his Law Partner.

William H. Herndon, for twenty years the law partner of Mr. Lincoln, delivered a lecture recently on the life and characteristics of the late President, at Springfield, Illinois. After giving a history of Mr. Lincoln's life and a description of his personal looks, Mr. Herndon said:—

"Mr. Lincoln's perceptions were slow, cold, precise, and exact. Everything came to him in its precise shape and color. To some men the world of matter and of man comes ornamented with beauty, life, and action, and hence more or less false and inexact. No lurking illusion or other error false in itself and clad for the moment in robes of splendor ever passed undetected or unchallenged over the threshold of his mind—that point that divides vision from the realm and home of thought. He had keen susceptibilities to the hints and suggestions of nature which always put him in mind of something known or unknown. Hence his power and tenacities of what is called association of ideas must have been great. His memory was tenacious and strong. His susceptibility to all suggestions and hints enabled him at will to call up readily the associated and classified fact and idea.

"Mr. Lincoln read less and thought more than any man in his sphere in America. No man in this audience can put his finger on any great book written in the last or present century that he read. When young he read the Bible, and when of age he read Shakespeare. This latter book was scarcely ever out of his mind. Mr. Lincoln is acknowledged to have been a great man; but the question is what made him great? I repeat that he read less and thought more than any man of his standing in America, if not in the world. He possessed originality and power of thought in an eminent degree. He was cautious, cool, concentrated, with continuity of reflection; was patient and enduring. These are some of the grounds of his wonderful success.

"He was most emphatically a remorseless analyzer of facts, things, and principles. When all these processes had been well and thoroughly gone through, he could form an opinion and express it, but no sooner. All opponents dreaded him in his originality of idea, condensation, definition, and force of expression; and woe be to the man who hugged to his bosom a secret error if Mr. Lincoln got on the chase of it. I no nook or corner of space in which he say woe to him. Time could hide the error in would not detect and expose it. We may affirm here, in order to convey a general idea, that Mr. Lincoln was a self-reliant man.

"Mr. Lincoln's mind was slow, angular, and ponderous, rather than quick and finely discriminating; and in time his great powers of reason on cause and effect, on creation and relation, on substance and on truth, would form a proposition, an opinion, wisely and well—that no human being can deny. When his mind could not grasp premises from which to argue, he was weaker than a child, because he had none of the child's intuitions—the soul's quick, bright flash over scattered and unarranged facts. I have watched men closely in reference to their approaches to Mr. Lincoln. Those who approached him on his judgment side treated him tenderly—sometimes respectfully, but always as a weak-minded man? This class of men take the judgment as the standard of the mind. I have seen another class approach him on his reason side, and they always crouched low down and truckled, as much as to say, "great," "grand," "omnipotent." Both these classes were correct. One took judgment as the standard of the man, and the other took reason. Yet both classes were wrong in this—they sunk out of view one side of Mr. Lincoln. A third class knew him well, and always treated him with human respect; not that awe and reverence with which we regard the Supreme Being; not that supercilious haughtiness which greatness shows to littleness. These three classes of men are in this room to-night. Each will please to examine itself, and then judge of what I say. I have approached Mr. Lincoln on all sides, I am now sorry to say, and treated him according to the angle approached.

"There are contradictory opinions in reference to Mr. Lincoln's heart and humanity. To use a general expression, his general life was cold. He had, however, a strong latent capacity to love, but the object must first come as principle, second as right, and third as lovely. He loved abstract humanity when it was oppressed. This was an abstract love, not concrete in the individual, as said by some. He rarely used the term love, yet was he tender and gentle. He gave the key-note to his own character, when he said, 'with malice toward none, and with charity for all,' he did what he did. He had no intense loves, and hence no hates and no malice. He had a broad charity for imperfect man, and let us imitate his great life in this. Let us have 'malice for none, and charity for all.'

"'But was not Mr. Lincoln a man of great humanity?' asks a friend at my elbow, a little angrily; to which I reply, 'Has not that question been answered already?' Let us suppose that it has not. We must understand each other. What do you mean by humanity? Do you mean that he had much of human nature in him? If so, I will grant that he was a man of humanity. Do you mean that Mr. Lincoln was tender and kind? then I agree with you. But if you mean to say that he so loved a man that he would sacrifice truth and right for him for love's sake, then he was not a man of humanity. Do you mean to say that he so loved man for love's sake, that his heart led him out of himself and compelled him to go in search of the objects of his love for their sake? He never, to my knowledge, manifested this side of his character."

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MITCHELL & FLETCHER. GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.

No. 1204 CHESNUT ST., Have just received W BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT, D. ED PEACHES, DRIED CHERRIES, NEW YORK PLUMS, NEW PRESERVED GINGER. 1 5 3

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS, No. 13 N. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA. Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 2 15 1y

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of CHRISTOPHER L. BOLL, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of CHARLES B. SMITH and JOHN B. BRINGHURST, Executors of the last will and testament of CHRISTOPHER LARGE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, January 11, 1866, at four o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 12 23 stuth3t JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of LAURA S. SMITH, Minors. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES B. SMITH and JOHN B. BRINGHURST, guardians of SARAH V. DANER, MARY C. WEISS ROPE, WILLIAM G. GEORGE M. and ELLA R. minor children of CHRISTOPHER LARGE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on FRIDAY, January 5, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 12 23 stuth3t JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Estate of CHARLES PICOT, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ELI K. PRICE and JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Esqs., surviving Executors of the last will and testament of CHARLES PICOT, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 117 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 12 23 stuth3t JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

WEATHER STRIPS.

BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS AND WINDOW BANDS PREVENT RATTLING OF SASH,

And totally exclude Dust, Noise, and Odor in summer, as well as Cold, Wind, and Rain in winter, from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free use at all times.

WARRANTED GOOD FOR FIVE YEARS.

For Circulars, with Price List, References, Etc, address the Metallic Weather Strip Company.

DAVID H. LOSEY, SOLE AGENT, 11 23 thstu2m No. 38 S. FIFTH STREET, Philada.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S New Patent Deep Sand-Joint HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SIZES. Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, 5 4 1y No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

G. C. REUKAUF, MANUFACTURER OF LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, PHOTOGRAPH, AND PICTURE FRAMES, AND GILT MOULDINGS No. 929 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.

OLD WORK RECILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

BROWN & MAGEE, MANUFACTURERS OF TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, And all styles of goods suitable for Travellers and Excursionists. A large stock of MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS AND RETICULES, FOR GENTS AND LADIES, Of our own Manufacture, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. 11 25 No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, BANKS, RAILROAD, OIL, MINING, AND OTHER COMPANIES Will find it to their interest to buy from the undersigned *PAPER, ENVELOPES, AND STATIONERY* OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT LOW PRICES. DIARIES, 1866, FORTY-TWO STYLES. R. HOSKINS & CO., BLANK BOOK AND PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM MANUFACTURERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS, 10 24 5 No. 29 S. FOURTH Street Philadelphia.

J. S. YOST, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, NO. 49 N. NINTH STREET, NEAR ARCH, Has just opened a large assortment of goods, suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS. SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, BASKETS, ETC. Also, GOODS FOR CHILDREN, Embracing Spring Horses, Rocking Horses, Sleighs, Velocipedes, Toy Gigs, etc. 12 18 1m

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND MONEY BROKER, N. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS Only one Square below the Exchange. NATHANS' Principal Office, established for the last forty years. Money to loan in large or small amounts at the lowest rates, on Diamonds, Silver Plate, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, and goods of every description. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. 5 4 1y 49

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT LOANS

JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS,

Having removed temporarily to No. 305 CHESNUT STREET, Offer for sale at Lowest Market Rates, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, As follows:—

U. S. 7·30 Treasury Notes of dates of Aug. 15
Do. do. do. June 15
Do. do. do. July 15,

BONDS OF 1881.
5-20 LOAN OF 1862.
5-20 LOAN OF 1864.
10-40 LOAN OF 1864.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

STOCKS OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Information given concerning all kinds of Securities 8 16 12 31

Collections on all points made at lowest rates.

CHARLES HALLOWELL, STOCK BROKER, No. 39 S. THIRD STREET, (ROOM No. 4).

Government, State, and Other Loan and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!

HARPER, DURNEY & CO., BANKERS, *STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,* No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

5·20s. 7·30s, WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHERS, 1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., *No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,* Bankers and Brokers.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. 1-10

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

BURNING OF THE MUSEUM—LETTER FROM MR. BARNUM.—

NEW YORK, July 14, 1865.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—Though the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public, I am happy to verify the old adage that "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and consequently congratulate you that your well-known SAFES have again demonstrated their superior fire-proof qualities in an ordeal of unusual severity. The Safe you made for me some time ago was in the office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of the building, and in the hottest of the fire. After twenty-four hours of trial it was found among the debris, and on opening it this day has yielded up its contents in very good order. Books, papers, policies of insurance, bank bills, are all in condition for immediate use, and a noble commentary on the trustworthiness of HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES. Truly yours, P. T. BARNUM.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known.

HERRING & CO.'S NEW PATENT BANKERS SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron, the best security against a burglar's drill ever manufactured. HERRING & CO., No. 251 BROADWAY, cor. Murray st., New York. FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. 7 22 HERRING & Co., Chicago.

ANOTHER TEST OF HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured.

This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it. J. P. BALLINGER, Agent for Herring's Safes, 18 No. 508 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

OWEN HOUSE, LATE "MARKHAM'S HOTEL," ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. ADJOINING WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C. 12 22 1m THOMAS P. JACKS, Proprietor.

J. C. PERKINS LUMBER MERCHANT, Successor to R. Clark, Jr., No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 2

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving. We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works. 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

THE NEW FASHIONED WINDOW, Plain and Fancy, will be sold in large or small quantities, very cheap. F. MOUGH, JR. & CO., 12 15 tf No. 508 N. SECOND Street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

A FEW THOUGHTS ON KEYS.

The uses of keys are no worthy subject for the true philosopher's contemplation. He looks upon the essence of things; he sees a key in its objective signification; he cares not for its qualifications as arbiter and agent of those vain attributes, "mine and thine;" he takes no interest in futile distinctions. He never locks anything up, knowing the inutility and peril of the act. It adds nothing to the security of property, but is apt to inspire others with too strong an interest in it. "Nothing venture, nothing have," is his favorite proverb, but with a more enlightened signification than it generally conveys. He looks upon a key as a mystic entity of diabolical powers—a talisman which can confer on inert matter, such as wood, iron, brass, leather, etc., the faculty of baffling and circumventing you in the effort to get at your own possessions.

This is, in fact, the only sound view of the subject. When once the mind has recognized this truth every single key on your bunch will assume a peculiar physiognomy, even as it possesses an idiosyncrasy. One key will come into your family with a certain malicious glitter about it—a defiant swagger and sparkle about it that foretells the life long struggle you are destined to have with it. You see at once that it will "rather bend than break," and rather break than open your box, desk, drawer or portfolio, as the case may be. Another will wear a dull and gloomy air—a "here to-day and gone to-morrow" sort of aspect, as good as an epitaph, and much more veracious.

House-door keys have been seen of so truculent and forbidding a countenance that their very presence in the lock is supposed to have scared away the prowling depredator; one, indeed, has been known—on a remarkable occasion—to have "comprehended an auspicious person," and to have done good service in the capacity of a life-preserver.

What family has not, at times, possessed some meek little tea-caddy, or perhaps cellaret key, which, however facile and effectual at other times, was liable—in any sudden exigency—to fall into so painful a state of hamper and embarrassment as no effort of its owner could soothe, or politely feigned indifference on the part of visitors allay?

What household but has its own legendary reminiscences of keys strangely lost and mysteriously regained?—keys that have gone and *hung themselves* (for no human agency is ever traceable on these occasions) on wrong rings, and wandered madly into wrong pockets? Impulsive keys, that have been found apparently trying to open wrong locks of their own accord, and have broken short off in the effort to recover themselves. Industrious keys, which, on some favorable occasion, have so "improved the shining hour" that wax has been found in their wards? Precious keys (of tills and iron safes), each fondly supposed, by its possessor, to be as unique of its kind as the silver decadrachm of Alexander the Great, yet suddenly discovered to have twin brothers as experienced as themselves in the duties of their office?

The most careless observer will have been struck by a difference in the outward semblance of keys apparently subjected to the same external influences.

The generic tendency of all keys to spontaneous reproduction is perhaps most remarkable in the *clavis domestica*, or key of private life, whose prolific qualities may be tested by a simple experiment. A very small bunch of them left in any confined space during a few months' absence on the part of their owner will be found on his return to have colonized the whole drawer. In fact, single keys should never be left under these conditions for any time; they become family keys in no time. It is supposed that they sprout like asparagus in damp weather, or are produced like button-mushrooms in a hot-bed. It is a singular fact that this reproductive faculty is to be found in no other metallic substance, however fashioned; locks never multiply of their own devices; you may leave any number of sovereigns or half-crowns together, yet never find an additional sixpence among them; sometimes quite the reverse.

The awkward consequences which may arise from this property of the key of domestic life may be easily imagined. You may come some day in a transport of anxious haste to the receptacle of your more important keys, to seek for (let us say) the key of the medicine-chest in some moment of an exquisitely emotional character—such as your infant's having gulped down its mother's thimble; instead of the desired key, you find a mob of little nameless, objectless keys, staring you in the face, tripping up your fingers, and maddening you by their multiplicity and inane uniformity of aspect. Curiously enough, these "tadpole" keys, as they may be called, have at first no special physiognomy; it is only when launched into practical existence, and apportioned among the key-holes of real life, that they grow to be as distinct in appearance, and as diabolical in character, as their elders.

Such is the essential nature of these "shining mischiefs." Tricky, deceitful, capricious—never to be trusted out of your sight, and full of irritating associations when in it; informed by some devilish intelligence that only leads them wrong, and provocative of evil impulses in others:—"with all the rash dexterity of wit" for purposes of annoyance, yet powerless to do even the small good for which they were intended.

We cannot avoid taking a side glance at certain keys whose qualifications are universally alluded to in polite conversation and refined literature, but which have never yet been collected, labelled, and catalogued, as they ought to be.

We are constantly hearing of "the key to So-and-so's extraordinary conduct," "the key to a certain person's machinations," "the key of Lord Somebody's conscience," "the key to everybody's secret thoughts and private affairs." These things, no doubt, have a real existence; we cannot do without them; they are an important part of those rather threadbare "properties" which belong to the world's stage (as it is generally called) and "life's poor play." But has anybody seen them? They are probably knocking about in that aesthetic "green-room" of commonplace, to which we all know our way; from whence we draw those slashing wooden swords and tin bucklers that are so effective in all arguments; those spangled coats and jerkins in which our poor thoughts occasionally strut so bravely; those banners, with grand inscriptions, which look quite as well as opinions, at a little distance. There also may be found "all that useful lot" of hyperbolic essences—

> The entities of things that are not yet,
> Subtlest, but surest beings!

such as the wedge whose thin end is always being introduced into our most venerable institutions; the hinge on which momentous affairs habitually turn; the hypothetical leg which nobody has got to stand on in all arguments; the other side to every question; in short, all the *materiel* for sensible conversation. These things are in constant requisition and daily use; but, like the mysteriously circulating shoe in the game of "hunt the slipper," their existence is only made manifest to the senses by the sounding rap with which we shuffle them round in the polite intercourse of good society.

It would be a good deed to fix, substantiate, and classify these useful but volatile possessions, that they may be always at hand when wanted in public speech or private conversation—more especially the mystic keys to which we have referred. What a handy bunch that would be!—*Cornhill Magazine.*

—Low company—Dwarfs.

—The Higher classes—Giants.

—Thiers, the French statesman, has the "shingles."

—There have been 3224 suicides by charcoal in Paris from 1824 to 1860.

—Dutchmen, are the fittest men for pall-bearers; they always feel at home when near the bier.

—The Germans in Missouri are inviting their friends in the Faderland to come over and take up the unoccupied lands in that State, which yet belong to the Government. It is said there are over six millions of acres of these lands yet to be had at one dollar and a quarter an acre, and much of it is very good. Some of the Germans are already on their way, and it is expected that a large increase of the population of Missouri will result from this movement.

—The London *Gospel Magazine* has just completed the hundredth year of its existence.

—It is said that Bierstadt's brush has earned him $120,000 in the last three years. He has the finest team in the Central Park, and is building a villa at Irvington, on the Hudson.

—Rothermel, like Bierstadt, has bought himself a farm. He has purchased eighty acres in Limerick township, Montgomery county, at $75 per acre.

—The wits of Paris have started the following paragraph, which is going the round of the French journals:—"Archæological discoveries are numerous in the present day. An Italian collector, returning from Egypt, has brought back the statue of no less a personage than Potiphar's wife. An inscription on the base leaves no doubt as to its authenticity. The features are said to be exceedingly ugly."

—A correspondent of *L'Europe* gives the following copious details of the publication of Gustave Dore's illustrated Bible, which he derived from Madame Mame, wife of the publisher. The edition cost M. Mame, whose celebrated printing press is at Tours, the sum of £24,000 (600,000f.). The two volumes contain 228 plates; for each design M. Dore received £16 (400f.). The engraving of each plate cost from £40 to £50 (1000f. to 1400f.). M. Mame edited the work from mere love of art, and without the least expectation of realizing any benefit therefrom; he merely hoped to recover the money he laid out on it. His hopes have already been surpassed, as 2000 copies have been sold, a great number of which were orders from England and America.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE—Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 13th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "A," pages 503-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "E," page 170, etc., to secure the payment of bonds of said Company to the amount of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction, upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON *Trustee*, as aforesaid, *and Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said Mortgage provided, I will, upon Monday, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description, acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property, included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with said Eagle Valley Railroad, formerly the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, thence extending northwardly to and through the borough of Philipsburg, Rush township, Centre county, and there terminating. Said section of said railroad, between the points aforesaid, being about twenty miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said Company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Mount Pleasant one siding about 200 feet long.

At 11¾ mile Post one quarry siding about 383 feet long.

At Summit, 13th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1230 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1660 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2334 feet long, and also 600 feet additional Railroad track extending up Moshannan creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary hereto.

At Dunbar, one siding about 370 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.

At Philipsburg, three sidings about 1509 feet total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Gardener's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station, 10½ by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Mount Pleasant a Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with woodsheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 2¼ Mile Post, a lot of ground containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Philipsburg, one station lot, containing 48 perches with one frame passenger station, 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres with

One frame Warehouse, 90 feet by 30 feet.

One frame Engine House, 31 feet by 57 feet.

One Iron Turn-Table, 50 feet in diameter.

And one frame Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful thereto.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind, appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings Real Estate and premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10,000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee.
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

10 2 mthsm

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the w
FREIGHT }

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Ca all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$105,000 00
120 000	" 6 " " '81	124 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	99,555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250
125,000	City of Philadelphia six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$998,580 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,243 640 18

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
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Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

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THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1865, $2,501,297 04.

CAPITAL	$400,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS	397 869
PREMIUMS	1 103,428
Unsettled Claims, $12,745. Income for 1865, $301,000	

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829, OVER $5,000,000.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

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Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
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OF
WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
AGENT FOR THE
ORIGINAL
TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

The Oldest and Most Reliable Accident Insurance Company in America,

AND TH

NEW ENGLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
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HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM No. 401
TO
No. 409 WALNUT STREET,
11 27 mwf1j1 DIRECTLY OPPOSITE

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW ORLEANS
AND SAVANNAH DIRECT.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE TO NEW ORLEANS
FORTY DOLLARS. $40.
THE NEW STEAMSHIP MISSOURI,
JAMES SHERMAN, Commander,

Will sail from NEW YORK, SATURDAY, January 6, carrying passengers at above low rates.

The well-known and popular steamship MATANZAS, WILLIAM LEISEGANG, Commander, will follow January 13.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—Weekly Line.

The splendid new steamship SAN JACINTO, Captain Loveland, will sail Saturday, January 6, and be succeeded by the SAN SALVADOR, Captain Atkins, Saturday, January 13.

For Tickets apply to
H. L. LEAF,
No. 320 CHESNUT STREET.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York. 12 6

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NOTICE.
THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD OPEN.
CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after Thursday next (30th November) the steamers of the OLD BAY LINE will leave BALTIMORE for FORTRESS MONROE and NORFOLK at 4½ o'clock P. M.

We now offer to the public, by this route, unsurpassed accommodations, in having two such steamers as the THOMAS KELSO and ADELAIDE.

Passengers leaving Baltimore at 4½ o'clock P. M. will arrive at Norfolk in time to connect with the James River steamers for CITY POINT and RICHMOND.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad being now open, this is the only line by which connection can be made with it at Portsmouth for Suffolk, Blackwater, Edenton, Plymouth, Weldon, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Newbern, Wilmington, and all points on the great Southern route.

Passengers going to any point south of Norfolk will find this to be the most *expeditious* and the *cheapest* route.

Fare from Philadelphia to Fortress Monroe $7 75
" " " Norfolk 7 75
" " " City Point 10 25
" " " Richmond 10 25

Through tickets from Baltimore to Weldon, N. C., $12 only.

Through Tickets can be obtained at all the depots of the principal Northern, Eastern, and Western cities, and Washington City, D. C.

Be particular to procure tickets by the old-established BAY LINE!

State Rooms and Meals extra.

The State Room accommodations are unsurpassed, and the table well supplied.

Passengers taking the 8 A. M. train from New York, have ample time to dine in Baltimore.

Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 8:15 or 11:50 A. M., will connect with this line at Baltimore.

Passengers leaving Washington at 1:15 P. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.

Passengers and their baggage transported free between railroad depots and steamers.

R. D. JAMAR General Passenger Agent, Phila.
M. N. FALLS, President.
November 30 1865. 11 29

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE,
FOR LIVERPOOL AND CORK DIRECT.

The first-class full-powered Clyde built iron screw Steamships, of this Line regularly

EVERY WEDNESDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

FIRST CABIN (through from Philadelphia) $80 00
STEERAGE do do $35 00

PAYABLE IN PAPER MONEY,
FOR
LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, GLASGOW OR LIVERPOOL.

CABIN (according to location) $90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE $30 00

All payable in paper money, and forwarded through free from Philadelphia to any of the above ports.

Parties about visiting the old country will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned, before engaging elsewhere, as they can secure choice berths, and save their railroad expenses to New York.

For passage, apply to W. A. HAMILL,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, up stairs.

Drafts issued for any amount payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, or on the Continent. 6 21

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing EVERY WEEKLY, carrying the U. S. Mail.

ETNA, Saturday, December 30.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, January 3.
EDINBURGH, Saturday, January 6.

At noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin $80 00 Steerage $30 00
First Cabin to London 95 00 Steerage to London 34 00
First Cabin to Paris 105 00 Steerage to Paris 40 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every SATURDAY, payable in gold. Passage by the mid week steamers, payable in United States currency.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin, $90, Steerage $35; payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 206 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 ly

GREAT REDUCTION
IN GOOD FAMILY COAL.
$8 A TON FOR LARGE NUT COAL.
$9 A TON FOR STOVE AND HEATER COAL,
AT
ALTER'S COAL YARD,
No. 457 NINTH STREET, BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.

Branch Office, corner SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets. 12 4 1m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, October 23, 1865, Trains will leave L. pot corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Way Mail Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at all regular stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Salisbury and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 1 15 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington Elkton, Perryville, and Havre-de Grace.

Express Train at 4 00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Newark, Elkton Northeast, Perryville, Havre de-Grace Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for FORTRESS MONROE NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND will take the 8:15 A. M. Train.

As an additional accommodation for those holding tickets for these points a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11 45 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express train from New York.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11 15 A. M., 3 30, 5 00, 7 00, and 10 00 P. M. The 3 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 7 00, 8 15, and 9 30 A. M.; 3 00 and 4 50 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., 3 30 and 5 00 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 12 00 M., 4 27, 8 02, and 9 54 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADDLPHIA.

Leaves Chester at 8 01, 8 38, and 10 14 A. M.; 12 35, 3 43, 4 59, 5 34, and 8 38 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPH'A.

Leave Baltimore 8 25 A. M., Way Mail; 1 10 P. M., Express; 4 10 P. M., Way Train; 6 35 P. M., Express; 9 25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 8 56 A. M., 1 50 and 11 59 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5 13, 9 40 A. M.; 2 25, 5 10 P. M., 12 25 A. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS,

Express Train at 4 05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Night Express at 11 15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton Northeast, Perryville and Havre de Grace.

Accommodation Train at 10 P. M. for Wilmington and way stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take Passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia at 6 30 P. M.

Freight train with passenger car attached will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 04 P. M.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

READING RAILROAD,
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS.
AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL,

At 8:00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9 35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7 30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7 25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1 45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7 05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7

LITERATURE.

OUR OWN AUTHORS.—There has grown up recently in our city a deference to the writers of New York which is gradually verging into sycophancy. Whatever the New York editors say is accepted as truth; whatever the New York authors write is read with avidity; whatever her publishers issue is at once considered as standard. We have frequently controverted the idea that the publications of any houses are better than those of our own. We have often contended that, considering the inferior facilities of the Quaker City, she often receives news ahead of the metropolis. Let us now mention what the writers of Philadelphia have recently done or purpose shortly to do.

William V. McKean, Esq., editor of the *Ledger*, has nearly completed the third volume of the "Annual Register," of which he has had charge since the scheme was designed. It is rumored also that he has in course of preparation a work relative to some of the details of the late war. There is no one better fitted to perform the task of treating of recent events than Mr. McKean. For years he has made such details a specialty, and is most thoroughly posted in all the statistics and minutiæ relative to important battles, political or martial, and the influence they exerted on the national history.

Thompson Westcott, Esq., editor of the *Sunday Dispatch*, has recently laid before the public a work, published by subscription, entitled the "Test Oaths of the Revolution." The history of the production is interesting. A few years since, an old document was found among a mass of waste paper, and which was ordered to be sold by the Recorder of Deeds. It proved to be the test oath which each Pennsylvania citizen of doubtful loyalty was compelled to sign at the conclusion of the war of 1776. To it was appended thousands of signatures. It were sold to a publisher, who determined to issue it in book form, and called on Mr. Westcott for a history of the oaths as an introduction. A better selection could not have been made, as there is not a gentleman in our city who can surpass him in a familiarity with our municipal lore. The result is a delightful and instructive work, singularly appropriate to our own times. We will refer to it on some future occasion.

The author has been for years directing his time and talents to the preparation of a "History of Philadelphia." He has already brought it down to the opening year of the century. We earnestly hope that he will conclude his labors, and give our citizens an opportunity of securing a copy of an authentic and complete history of Philadelphia. The annals of Watson are interesting, but are so disjointed as to lose half their value. Mr. Westcott's work will be full, extensive, and interesting, and will fill a void in our libraries.

Speaking on the subject of works on municipal history, we may refer to an interesting little pamphlet by Casper Souder, Jr., of the *Bulletin*, on "Carpenters' Hall." It is an extract from his "History of Chesnut Street," and has been published in aid of the fair for the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Home." We have just enough of the extracts given to make us long for a popular edition of this valuable record of our leading thoroughfare.

Among the members of the Press Club who are about issuing works we may mention Emerson Bennett, Esq., the popular novelist. He is about to publish another of his thrilling Western stories, in which daring adventure and muscular activity are so admirably displayed. We do not know which to admire most, the originality of situation or the easy fluency of expression which characterizes all of Mr. Bennett's works. It is entitled "The Phantom of the Forest," and will appear as a serial in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

Apropos of works forthcoming from members of the Philadelphia press, we may mention two promised volumes of poems, one from A. E. Lancaster, Esq., and the other from Mr. Kane O'Donnell. The ability of the authors is a pledge for the attractive nature of the productions.

Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, literary critic of the *Press*, has in course of preparation a volume of "Personal Reminiscences," of the great men he has met.

In connection with reminiscences, we may mention appropriately that another series of recollections, although different from those of Dr. Mackenzie, will shortly appear. We refer to the adventures of Signor Blitz, the ventriloquist. Having travelled all over Europe and America, and, probably, Africa and the Sandwich Islands, for the last thirty years, it is impossible that the Signor should not have had many comical adventures. These he has constantly jotted down in a diary, until at last he has volumes of the most amusing anecdotes in his manuscript record. Of these he is selecting the best, and will shortly lay them before our reading community. He has read us a number of these recollections, and we can vouch for their being both unique and racy. His style is piquant and pleasant.

The work from the presses of J. B. Lippincott & Co., entitled "Poetical Tributes to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln," which has had so extensive a sale, is a compilation of J. N. Plotz, Esq., of Philadelphia. It deserves all the patronage it has received.

Henry B. Hirst, Esq., the author of "Endymion," is preparing a third edition of that work. The reputation which it acquired as one of the finest poetical efforts of our native authors, has completely exhausted the first two editions. In the next, in addition to the revised work, will be found the tributes of later date, including those to President Lincoln, J. Barclay Harding, Esq., General Birney, and others. It will probably be ready by February.

Mr. C. D. Gardette has had his poetical works issued in book form, by Bunce & Huntingdon, of New York, under the title of "The Fire Fiend, and other Poems." To deny to this author ability would be unjust, but we are perfectly free to question his literary power. We will speak in detail of the book in a few days.

We regret to lose from our circle Rev. C. W. Dennison, the well-known author of a number of biographies, including those of Sheridan and Grant. He sails for Great Britain, to establish in London a weekly journal devoted to American interests. It is to be called *The Republican*, and will contain sixteen pages, in the form of the New York *Albion*. Such a publication is much needed, and our Reverend friend has our best wishes for success. He will also correspond with papers in Boston, New York, and our own city.

An effort is to be inaugurated to secure a special fund, at the disposal of the Press Club, but to be used only to give pecuniary aid to such journalists as may be so situated as to be in absolute need. A similar fund exists among our merchants, manufacturers, and professional men generally, and it is desirable that the newspaper fraternity be similarly situated. The sad fate of G. W. Cutter, author of the "Song of Steam," who died a few days since in the Washington Almshouse, is a powerful argument in aid of some such step. It will be modelled after the Press Fund of Great Britain, over which Dickens presides, and will be devoted to dispensing unostentatious charity among the indigent of the profession. No steps have yet been taken, but the effort has our warmest sympathy and support.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*Faust* is not an opera for the Italians. It is essentially German—German in spirit, German in conception, and German in tradition. We have seen it here in perfection; Himmer, Herrmann, Madame Frederici, and Madame Johannsen have given us our first impression of this music, and no other artists can efface it. Certainly not the artists who appeared last evening. Miss Kellogg is the best of the quartette; but her voice lacks the sympathetic qualities of Frederici. Miss Kellogg has, however, very much improved, since she last sang here, in style and dramatic power. She acted with more animation than usual and looked very charming.

But she did produce the effect that we have been accustomed to. Her entrance was too dignified. Who does not remember Frederici's innocent village shyness and grace? The romanza at the spinning-wheel, though transposed for Miss Kellog, did not appear to suit her voice. The cabaletta she acted with infinite grace, and sang brilliantly. Signor Irfre, the new tenor ("Faust"), is a careful artist; his style is good; he sings smoothly, managing his voice artistically. But his voice is wanting in power, and does not possess the sympathetic qualities that should especially belong to a *tenore di grazia*. An indifferent actor, he is, unfortunately, in his personal appearance and in his attitudes, ungraceful. The best thing he sang—which was well sung, too—was "Salve dimora." The grand duett of the third act produced little effect, though Miss Kellogg sang it with great expression, but Signor Irfre was weak and cold. Signor Antonucci, the basso, has a voice of very little power, though its quality is good. He did not in one instance miss the spirit of the music. Of the new artists he was the least successful. He did not attempt to portray the fiend Goethe has drawn and Hermann gave us, making him a common Italian opera villain, and therefore taking from the coloring of the play and the individuality of the music. Signor Bellini, with his fine sonorous voice, his grand dramatic style, made "Valentino" the most satisfactory part of the evening. Madame Richer is a singer *de troisieme ordre*, so that "Seibel" sunk into insignificance. Altogether, with our memories of the artists who for us created *Faust*, we cannot consider the performance of last night as a success. The chorus was good, H. Bergfeld's *Fanfare* having its share of applause, and being encored. The orchestra here is full, complete and admirable, so that we look to the *Africaine* with confidence, and the orchestration of Meyerbeer requires that each individual should be—what he is, almost without exception, in this orchestra—a great and accomplished musician. This evening the grand musical event for which Europe waited ten years will take place. Madame Carozzi Zucchi, one of the best educated artists, an artist endowed, too, with soul, tenderness, and power, will appear. Mazzolini, a tenor of the Verdi school, dramatic, and with a grand voice; Bellini, Madame Bosisio, and other artists, new to us, will appear. *L'Africaine* is got up in the grandest style. The music has received the favorable judgements of all the capitals of Europe. We hold our rank amongst musical cities, and are now to hear for the first time the grand final, artistic culmination of the life of the man immortalized already by the *Huguenots* and *Robert le Diable*. We give the plot, so as to avoid the inconvenience of reading the libretto as the opera proceeds:—

The first act introduces us to "Inez," the betrothed of "Vasco di Gama," the mariner. Of course the match is opposed, and "Inez" is compelled to marry "Don Pedro," after being assured that "Vasco" had perished at sea. Contrary to expectations, however, "Vasco" turns up, and appears before the Royal Council of Portugal, and proposes to add vast unknown lands to the territory of that kingdom if ships and means are given to prosecute another voyage. To prove that such lands do exist, he produces two Indians whom he purchased in the slave market, whose complexion and language differ from those of all known nations. The Council reject his proposals, and discredit all his assertions. "Vasco" is malignant, hates the Council soundly for their ignorance and bigotry, and is consequently thrown into prison together with his slaves.

The second act discovers "Vasco" in prison, his slave "Selika" watching. That he has rescued her from harsh slavery, and been kind to her, is sufficient to engender in her heart a passionate love, of which he knows nothing. The other slave, "Nelusko," loves her secretly, while he honors her as his queen in her own land. Jealous of "Vasco," he endeavors to kill him, but is prevented by the watchful "Selika." In the meantime, "Don Pedro" has got possession of all "Vasco's" plans and charts, through "Nelusko," and has procured himself to be proclaimed governor of all the undiscovered countries, and also ships and men to enable him to look for the land which he goes out to govern. Urged by "Inez," he procures the release of "Vasco," tells him what he has done, and after purchasing "Selika" and "Nelusko," leaves him, to embark with his wife on a voyage of doubtful issue.

The third act discovers the whole party on shipboard. It seems to be a happy family until Vasco di Gama appears on the deck (he having procured a ship, in which he followed the course of his beloved Inez) and informs Don Pedro that a storm is coming on, that the ship is close to a dangerous coast, hard to weather in a storm, and infested by predatory Indians. Before Don Pedro, in a flush of gratitude, can imprison Vasco below, the storm comes on, the ship is struck by lightning, and the crew are severely struck by the Indians, who swarm over the deck and take the whole party prisoners.

The fourth act presents "Selika" as Queen, the ship having foundered fortuitously on her own shores. "Don Pedro" and all his sailors, having been despatched and probably eaten, the ladies are reserved for the delicate attentions of the sacrifice. "Vasco" being a sea-dog, of course is saved, and wandering along forlorn and wretched, naturally sings, which betrays him to the savages, who, singing themselves, are not at all moved by his vocal display, and are on the point of clubbing him, when "Selika" rushes in and arrests their savage intent. Of course, the "Grand Priest of Brahma" is immediately called in to investigate the matter. "Selika" boldly avows that "Vasco di Gama" saved her from slavery, and married her in a Christian country, consequently that he is her husband, to prove which delicate fabrication she calls "Nelusko" as witness. The gentle savage swallows his disgust, determined to sacrifice himself for the woman he loves, and takes his oath that "Selika's" story is strictly correct. This being perfectly satisfactory, the lovers are left to their raptures. "Vasco" being accustomed to box the compass and look out for a change of wind, discovers that he positively adores "Selika," and has just clasped her to his beating heart when, in the grove near by, he hears the voice of his beloved "Inez" chanting her death song. What he felt being too great for expression, the curtain is considerately dropped.

The fifth act reveals the misery and the magnanimity of the "Queen Selika." Being satisfied that her love is unrequited, she sets the lovers free, and as they sail from the principal port of entry of her kingdom she seeks the umbrageous shadow of the Upas tree, and dies a martyr to her generosity and love.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The *Sleeping Beauty* continues in unabated attraction at this theatre, and is doubtless in for a long run. Almost every evening some new points and local jokes are added by the dramatist of this theatre, Mr. Benjamin E. Woolf, who has adapted the piece for our stage. Miss Josie Orton, Mr. Lennox, Mr. Chapman, Miss Cappelle, Miss Annie Ward, and Mr. J. Ward are established as excellent burlesque artists, and we think Mr. Sinn's company never appeared to better advantage than in this delightful extravaganza. The scenic effects of the play are really magnificent, and the transformation scene at the end of the piece is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful work of stage art ever seen in this country. There are faults in the piece, of course, but these have been gradually corrected, while wholesome additions are being made constantly. The audience last evening was very large and fashionable, and the applause was divided between the actors and the scenery with judgment, but with real enthusiasm.

We were pleased to observe that nearly every one remained to see Mr. Woolf's new comedietta, *Caught at Last*, in which Miss Josie Orton, Mr. G. H. Clarke, and Mr. Walter Lennox acted with great taste. This piece is entirely original and is full of drollery, without getting vulgar. It is rather more pleasant than funny. The situations are neatly arranged and the characters drawn from life, and only a little exaggerated. The love-dallying scene between Miss Orton and Mr. Clarke was well played, and caused a great deal of merriment. Mr. Lennox did very well in his "Peter Spykish" character, and looked the stolid Schwabian to a T. The comedy is rather too verbose, and unless acted rapidly drags unpleasantly. A second rendition may obviate this unpleasantness.

To-night, and every evening until further notice, *The Sleeping Beauty* and *Caught at Last* will be given. This bill is as full of fun and pleasantry as any one could desire. See the pictorial announcement elsewhere.

We should like to see Mr. Woolf's best farce, *That Nose*, produced at this theatre. It is an intensely funny piece.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Faust and Marguerite* continues to draw. *Sam's Little Game*, of which we shall give an account, met with immense applause.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Still as ever, *Lost in London*.

THE GRAND benefit of the Actors' Art Union, offered by Messrs. Grover & Sinn, comes off to-morrow afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock. It is a dramatic festival no one should miss.

NOVEL HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENT.—Our readers must not forget that Mr Stephen Massett ("Jeemes Pipes," of Pipesville) will give his budget of oddities, drolleries, jokes, music, sense, and nonsense at the Assembly Buildings, on next Friday evening. The lecture will be airy, light, and pleasant, and will be the eighth of the Press Club course.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE COURTS.—The January term of the Camden county courts commences on the 9th instant. A large amount of business is to be disposed of, and a protracted term is expected. There are thirty-four prisoners awaiting trial and the action of the Grand Jury, besides the other items of business which that body will find to be disposed of. It would be a blessing to Camden city and county if the Court could devise and cause the establishment of a proper place of correction, where delinquent half-grown boys might be taught self-respect under the mild exactions and chastisements of law. For there are scores, even in Camden, on the high road to ruin.

BIGAMY.—Previous to the October term of the Camden County Courts, Justice James M. Cassady, of Middle Ward, committed a man named George H. Haines to the County Jail, charged with bigamy. He was convicted of the charge, but subsequently escaped from the jurisdiction of the law, and fled to the West Indies, thus forfeiting his bail. After remaining there a short time he had the hardihood to return to Camden, where he was taken again into custody and recommitted to prison.

HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL.—A few days ago the congregation of the Third Street M. E. Church gave a gratifying surprise to their pastor, Rev. Mr. Vansant, by presenting him with a large and magnificently bound Photographic Bible Album, containing portraits of all the officers of the church. The incident was a pleasing and marked exhibition of the esteem in which the congregation hold their beloved pastor.

MINISTERIAL CALL.—The Rev. Mr. Hedden, who has officiated for two or three years past as pastor of the Fourth Street Baptist Church, has resigned his pastoral charge of that church, and accepted a call to the Twelfth Baptist Church of Philadelphia. He preached his initiatory sermon on Sabbath last.

IMMERSION.—On Sunday evening the Rev. Mr. Davies, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, administered the ceremonies and performed the ordinance of baptism, by immersion, in that church. There was a large congregation of spectators present, although the weather was unpropitious.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday evening a lady named Holl, residing in Camden, died very suddenly, from a severe attack of fever. She had been married only one week, having been led to the altar on Christmas eve.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT COLUMBIA, PA.—*A Furnace in Ruins—One Man Killed, two Others Severely Injured.*—An extra issued from the office of the Columbia, Pa., *Spy*, gives the annexed account of an explosion at Cordelia Furnace, which occurred on Friday evening:—

"About half-past 7 o'clock on Friday evening our citizens were startled by a loud report, causing the windows in all parts of the borough to shake. Every one rushed out to see what was the cause, but none could tell. A messenger soon arrived with the startling intelligence that the boilers at Cordelia Furnace, situated about two miles from Columbia, on the Reading and Columbia Railroad, had been blown up. On reaching the scene of the disaster we found that the furnace was a total wreck, and the wood-work on fire. Of four boilers only one remained whole, and that was carried off about one hundred yards. Two were bursted completely. The half of one was carried about five hundred yards into a neighboring field, and the other was lodged against a large wagon, demolishing it completely. The debris was scattered in all directions for hundreds of yards around the furnace. The houses in the vicinity were shaken as though by an earthquake, breaking all the windows and many dishes in the cupboards. Children seated on chairs were thrown violently on the floor.

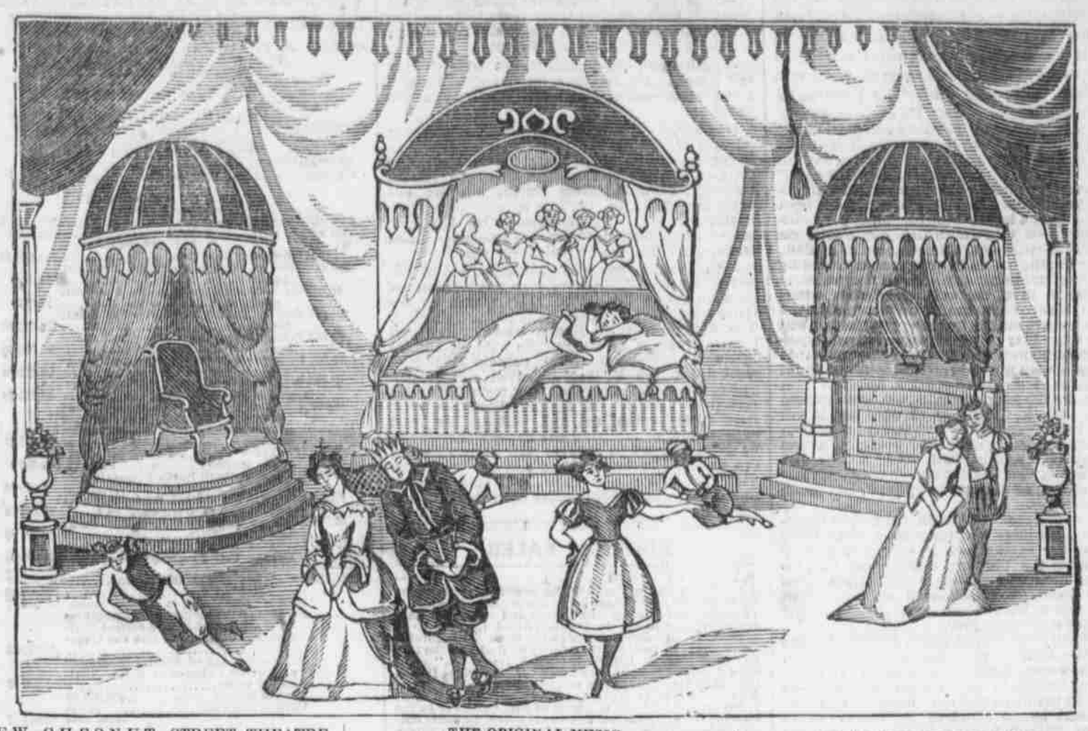
"John Lutz was instantly killed. He was engaged in filling, with Shiffer, and was blown from that over the casting house, striking the bell, carrying it with him. He was found in a run about one hundred yards off, with his head and one arm blown off. He leaves a wife and several children. Jeremiah Conkling was severely injured. George Shiffer also severely injured. Daniel Neff was buried by the debris, but was rescued without serious injury. Mrs. J. L. McMichael was in the outhouse at the time of the explosion, and it was shattered by pieces of boiler and splinters, but she fortunately and almost miraculously escaped without injury. The furnace belonged to our townsman, Colonel C. S. Kauffman, and great regret is expressed for the unfortunate affair. The furnace was rebuilt during the summer, and every thing put in the most complete order for the successful manufacture of pig iron. Now everything is in a shapeless mass of ruins, and the loss is very great. No cause is assigned for this great catastrophe.

—On Thanksgiving-day, a young lady at Westboro, Mass., after a short acquaintance, married a returned soldier. On the following morning the young bride donned her cloak and bonnet, and evading her husband's question as to where she was going, left the house, and took the next train of cars out of town. She has not since been heard from.

—The London (C. W.) *Free Press* says that a curious and unlooked-for development has taken place at Delaware, while sinking the "Pioneer" oil well, on the property of the Delaware and Ontario Petroleum Company, in that a vein of tin ore has been met with at a depth of 203 feet in the rock. The vein has a thickness of eight inches, but its breadth is of course, at present, unknown.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

"THE SLEEPING BEAUTY."



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AN OVATION.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING,
Nightly, with the
BEAUTY AND ELITE OF THE CITY.
Everybody in ecstacies over
THE BEAUTY OF THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
Will be presented the Grandly Magnificent Spectacular Burlesque, in 3 acts, adapted and localized by B. E. Woolf, called

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.

MISS JOSIE ORTON AS THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
The Manager, although expecting that the large expenditure incurred in presenting
THIS SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
In a manner worthy the Philadelphia public, would receive their CORDIAL SUPPORT, yet had no idea of
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that has greeted its production.
The gorgeous extravaganza, which has been in active preparation for over FOUR MONTHS, will be presented in a style of
REGAL MAGNIFICENCE.
Completely eclipsing any spectacular effort that Philadelphia has ever seen. No expense has been spared in its production, and an actual outlay of
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It is now ready for representation, with the
MOST SUPERB SCENIC EFFORTS,
BY MR. RICHARD SMITH,
who has exerted his entire great artistic ability, and will present
EVERY SCENE NEW!
The last picture of Gorgeousness being
THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE
Painted from the designs of J. E. HAYS, Esq.
FOUR DISTINCT TRANSFORMATIONS
Occur in this *Chef d'Œuvre* of Scenic Art.
DAZZLING SPLENDOR AND POWERFUL EFFECTS.
Leave each preceding scenic device eminent far behind.
THE PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS ARE ALL
ENTIRELY NEW.
And are from the original designs of our master of properties, Mr JOHN A. DASEY, who has fairy named, by the artistic beauty displayed in his department, the right to be styled THE LEADING MASTER OF STAGE DECORATIONS IN AMERICA.
THE WARDROBE,
which is entirely new and splendid, is from the experienced hands of Mrs. Hicker and numerous assistants.

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In order to lend every charm to
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While they pronounce the TRANSFORMATION SCENE the most magnificent work of Scenic Art that Philadelphia has ever enjoyed.
The public acknowledge its merit by the immense patronage that they bestow upon it.
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N. B.—In strict adherence to the Modern School of Melo Dramatic writing, Eighteen Years are to be supposed to have elapsed between the First and second Parts—One Hundred Years between the Second and Third Parts, and One Hundred and Sixty four Years after the Piece is over.

PART FIRST. PERIOD, 1233.
Thomas, surnamed "Noddy," who kings it, sings it, rings it, wings it, and especially flings it.....Mr. W. A. Chapman
Queen Serena, his consort, serener than her husband, and a Mar-tyr to Babby.....Miss C. Cappelle
The Princess Isabella, in long clothes, her first appearance on any stage
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Tectotum, Jester and suggester to the Court.....Mr. F. Foster
Usher, no relation to Secretary Usher.....Mr. McSorley
Nurse, Superintendent of Pap and Infantry..Miss Blake
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Fairy Banefull, an ancient strong-minded Fairy, spiteful because receiving "No Cards," and who runs a Sewing Machine, Mrs. W. A. Chapman

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Fairy Antidote, a Fairy Mate, and check to Banefull.....Miss L. Coope
Fairy Dewdrop, bestowing the purest mind.....Mrs. Mordaunt
Fairy Rosebud bestowing Loveliness.....Miss Price
Fairy Elegantia, bestowing Elegance.....Miss Powers
Fairy Gossamer bestowing Grace.....Miss Porter
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Fairy Phormusica, bestowing powers of Minstrelsy.....Miss Brown

PART SECOND. PERIOD, 1601.
The Princess, a belle, aged 18, all but an hour or so who has grown out of long clothes, longs to close her imprisonment, but needlessly suffers woes attic, erratic, operatic, phlegmatic, and not at all ecstatic.....Miss Josie Orton
Lady Aurora Abigail, first lady of bedchamber.....Mrs. E. F. Keach

PART THIRD. PERIOD, 1701.
Prince Perfect, an Admirable Crichton in Dance, Song, Love-making, and coy-making.....Miss Annie Ward
Larry O'Log, of Hibernian extraction, who has not yet made up his mind whether to vote for Robert's or O'Mahony.....Mr. J. Ward
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Karina.....Mrs E. F. Keach
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